The Sydney Morning Herald.

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PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.

REDUCTION OF FARES, AND ALTERATION OF TIME OF STARTING.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the proprietors have determined to reduce the fares on and after Saturday, the 1st April, to

Cabin ..... 1s. 6d.
Steerage ..... 1s.

The Morning Packet from Parramatta will leave at eight, the second boat at half-past eleven, A. M.; and the afternoon steamer from Sydney, at four P.M. A new and well appointed omnibus, with careful driver, will be in attendance to convey passengers from and to the boats on arrival and starting.

Freight at very moderate rates, and every attention paid to passengers and their luggage.

Kellick's Wharf, April 1. 5471

FOR THE HUNTER.

THE fine fast-sailing regular Trader
YOUNG QUEEN,
James Maw, master, is now ready to receive freight for the above, and will sail on Friday, 7th instant. For further particulars apply to the Captain, on board, at Brodie and Craig's Wharf; or to
Mr. SAMUEL FOLK.
6000 564, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE fine schooner PHŒBE,
George Bennett, having a great portion of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above port on Tuesday.
For freight or passage apply on board at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
5938 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE,

THE PACKET BRIG CHRISTINA,
Captain Saunders, will clear out for the above port on Monday next, the 10th instant.
For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or at the office of
SMITH BROTHERS, AND CO.,
5936 Sussex-street.

FOR PORT ALBERT DIRECT.

THE SCHOONER COLINA,
J. Brown, master, will sail in a few days. For freight apply to
ROBERT HOW AND CO.
Sydney, March 21, 5076

FOR AUCKLAND,

WITH DESPATCH.

THE fine new Schooner MINERVA,
100 tons; Thomas Birkenshaw, master. For freight or passage, having good accommodations for passengers, apply to Capt. BIRKENSHAW, George-street, opposite the *Herald* Office; or to
GEORGE THORNTON,
5994 Custom-house.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS TO AUCKLAND, NEW SEALAND.

THE A1 SHIP TASMANIA,
602 tons register, J. C. Tucker, commander.
This ship will sail for the above port in a few days; she has room for a few tons of goods, which will be taken at a low rate of freight.
Cabin and steerage passengers are invited to view the accommodations of this ship, which are very superior.
Parties desirous of shipping horses or cattle, will be treated with on the most liberal terms.
For freight or passage, &c., apply to the Captain, on board; or, to
TUCKER, LINGARD, AND CO.,
George-street.
N.B.—The ship is lying at Deloitte's Wharf, where there is a large and substantial stockyard erected, with every convenience for shipping cattle. 5648

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.

THE fine new clipper built brig
LOUIS AND MIRIAM,
150 tons register, William Pelfoid, commander, is now alongside Campbell's Wharf, and ready to take in cargo for the above port, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight, apply on board; or, to
M. JOSEPH,
4763 390, George-street

FOR LONDON.

THE first-class British built Barque
MIDLOTHIAN,
414 tons register, Thomas Fyall, Commander,
Has the greater part of her cargo on board, and will sail on the 10th April.
Has superior accommodation for passengers.
Apply to
ROBERT HOW AND CO.;
OR, TO
5797 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A1 SHIP MARMION,
388 tons, Captain Fletcher, having the whole of her dead weight and a great portion of her light freight engaged.
For freight or passage apply to
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.;
or, to
4779 RAMSAY AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing A 1, ship, CHASELEY,
515 tons, register, C. F. Aldrich, Commander, is now taking in cargo at Campbell's Wharf, and will meet with quick despatch.
Has good accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
OR TO
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER
April 1. 5795

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast-sailing A1 Brig
LADY MARGARET,
284 tons burthen per register, Charles Mills, Commander, will commence loading in the course of the present week.
For freight or passage apply to
HENRY MOORE,
Miller's Point.
April 3. 5875

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine first-class river-built ship
EMU,
381 tons burthen, T. Smith, commander.
Has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch.
The accommodations are very superior, both for cabin and steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at Miller's Point Wharf, to
DONALDSON AND CO;
or, to
THACKER AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A1 Barque JOSEPHINE,
H. Smith, Commander, 310 tons register.
For freight or passage apply to
COOPER AND HOLT; or,
5084 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first-class ship ST. VINCENT,
John Young, Commander, having a great portion of her cargo on board, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to
4321 BROWN AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing A1 barque TROPIC,
382 tons register, Charles Robertson, Commander.
Has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch.
Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
OR, TO
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
March 25. 5798

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

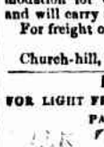
THE A1 SHIP CHINA,
650 tons, Captain Livesay, has room for 500 bales of wool.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to the Captain; or to
4931 SMITH AND CAMPBELL.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE fine A1 teak-built ship
CITY OF POONAH,
belonging to Messrs. Green, Blackwall, C. Nelson, commander, will meet with prompt despatch. Has excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, and will carry an experienced surgeon.
For freight or passage apply to
BOYD AND CO.
Church-hill, March 25. 5288

FOR LONDON,

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND INTERMEDIATE PASSENGERS ONLY



THE fine Barque PANDORA,
A1, 297 tons, Charles Cobb, commander. This vessel has first-rate accommodations for intermediate passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board; to
F. EBSWORTH; or,
J. B. METCALFE.
March 21. 5036

FOR LONDON.

THE FINE BARQUE BLAIR,
A1, 333 tons, Captain Mordy, is now taking in cargo at Campbell's Wharf. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to
F. EBSWORTH; or
J. B. METCALFE.
March 30. 5574

RYDE ANNUAL REGATTA, To take place on EASTER MONDAY, 24th April, 1848.

PRESIDENT,
J. B. Darvall, Esq., M.L.C.
UMPIRE,
W. S Deloitte, Esq.
TREASURER.
J. Blaxland, Esq.
SECRETARY,
George D. Webb, Esq.
COMMITTEE—
H. H. Macarthur, Esq., M.L.C.
Captain Forbes
D. M'Kellar, Esq.
J. B. Bettington, Esq.
D. N. Joubert, Esq.
John Morris, Esq.
Thomas Bray, junior, Esq.
H. C. Allport, Esq.
J. N. M'Kenney, Esq.
Captain Alderson.

FIRST MATCH.

No. 1 Marryatt's Code. To start at 11 A.M. Entrance fee, 10s.
First prize, £5. Second prize, £2.
For Racing Gigs pulled by four oars, to start from the Flag Vessel moored off Levy's Folly, round a boat moored off Charity Point, passing on the south, rounding on the north side, passing the flag vessel and round a boat anchored off Breakfast Point, passing on the north and returning on the south side back to the flag vessel, passing her on the south side.

SECOND MATCH.

No. 2 Marryatt's Code. To start at a quarter to 12, A.M. Entrance fee, 5s.
First prize, £5. Second prize, £2. Third prize, £1. Fourth, entrance returned.
For all sprit-sail boats not exceeding six tons, that have been employed conveying wood or fruit to Sydney, on the Parramatta River or Lane Cove, for the last three months: to be sailed by one man only. The same course as match No. 1. Twice round.

THIRD MATCH.

No. 3 Marryatt's Code. To start at half-past 12 P.M. Entrance fee, 10s.
First prize, £5. Second prize, £2.
For boats of the class of ships' gigs, pulling four oars. The same course as match No. 1.

FOURTH MATCH.

No. 4 Marryatt's Code. To start at 1 P.M. Entrance fee, 10s.
First prize, £10. Second prize, £2.
For Sailing Yachts not exceeding eight tons. The same course as match No. 1. Twice round.

FIFTH MATCH.

No. 5 Marryatt's Code. To start at 2 P.M. Entrance fee, 10s.
First prize, £6. Second prize, £2.
For Whaleboats belonging to and pulled by crews from the whalers in port, with usual gear.
The same course as match No. 1. Twice round.

SIXTH MATCH.

No. 6 Marryatt's Code. To start at half-past 2 P.M. Entrance fee, 10s.
First prize, £4. Second prize, £2.
For Sailing Skiffs not exceeding sixteen feet keel.
The same course as match No. 1. Twice round.

SEVENTH MATCH.

No. 7, Marryatt's Code. To start at a quarter past three, P.M. Entrance fee 5s.
First prize, £3. Second prize, £1.
For skiffs pulled with two oars by amateurs. The same course as match No. 1.

EIGHTH MATCH.

No. 8, Marryatt's Code. To start at four, P.M. Entrance fee, gig 5s., dingy 2s. 6d.
Prize, £2.
For a gig and dingy—the gig not under 20 feet; the man in the dirgy must be caught by the bowman in the gig, within twenty minutes.

In all the foregoing races three boats must be entered and start, or no race.
Boats tonnage to be calculated by the new measurement.
Rules and regulations will be distributed on the morning of the regatta.
Entrances to be made on Thursday, the 20th April, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock, at Kellick's Wharf.
Subscription lists are in the hands of the gentlemen of the committee
GEORGE D. WEBB,
5952 Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO PORT ESSINGTON.

TENDERS, *in duplicate*, will be received at this Office, until *Monday, the 10th instant, at noon, for* the conveyance hence to Port Essington from of 20 to 25 tons of Stores.

T. W. RAMSAY,
Dep. Com. Gen.
Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 3rd April, 1848. 5872

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

CONDUCTED ACCORDING TO THE USAGE AT LLOYD'S, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF UNDERWRITERS.

POLICIES underwritten at this Office daily, between the hours of ten and five, and completed immediately upon acceptation.

SAMUEL H. SMYTH,
2685 Lyon's Buildings, 567, George-street.

HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of Proprietors, in this Company, will be held here on Friday, 7th of April next, at three, P.M., for the purpose of electing a Director in room of A. B. Smith, Esq., resigned, and for any other special business which may be brought before the meeting; also, that John Gilchrist, Esq., has offered himself as a candidate for the vacant seat in the direction.

JAMES PATERSON,
Secretary.
H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf,
Sydney, 25th March. 5421

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Half-Yearly Meeting of the members will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street, on Tuesday, the 2nd of May next, at 3 o'clock P.M.

GEORGE KING,
5390 Secretary.

AUSTRALASIAN SUGAR COMPANY, SYDNEY.

A VACANCY having occurred in the Office of Manager of the Australasian Sugar Company, by the resignation of George King, Esq., Gentlemen qualified as Bookkeepers, and of active business habits, who may be desirous of obtaining this appointment are requested to apply to the Directors, by letter only, enclosing testimonials, on or before the 19th instant. The Manager will be requested to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the Office.

R. M. ROBEY,
5989 Chairman.

MASONIC!!

THE Windsor Social Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons will be reopened on Monday, the 17th of April, at six P.M., at Mr. G. Freeman's, Cricketers Arms' Hotel.
Visiting brethern are respectfully invited to attend. 5701

ULTIMO HOUSE.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN are instructed in all the branches of a useful and accomplished education.
Admission at seven years of age, and pupils from a distance may dine or become weekly boarders.
Terms may be arranged according to age, studies, and other circumstances, on personal application to the Rev. C. WOODWARD. 5158

WARDELL'S COTTAGE ACADEMY, 126, PITT-STREET SOUTH.

MR. J. H. RUCKER continues to instruct the Day and Evening Classes that meet at his establishment in all the branches required for an English education, as well as in the Latin and French languages.
Pitt-street, April 1. 5986

NOTICE.

MR. AARON, Surgeon, removed to 252, Pitt-street, near Market-street, N.B.—A Dispensing Assistant wanted. 5870

FANCY UNION,

No. 20, HUNTER-STREET.

THE Prizes will be drawn To-morrow Evening, (the 7th instant) at seven o'clock.
Having no room at his own premises sufficiently large, the advertiser has arranged with Mr J. T. Grocott for the use of his Saloon for the occasion, where subscribers are invited to attend—

No. 486, GEORGE-STREET,

N.B.—Subscribers who do not pay for their tickets before the drawing, will not be entitled to the prizes drawn to them.
A few tickets remain untaken.
HENRY PARKES,
Fancy Ware Depôt,
5980 No. 20, Hunter-street.

NOTICE

FORDWICH BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Public are informed that the proprietors of the above establishment will be prepared to melt down sheep or cattle on or about the first day of April next, on the following terms:—

	s.	d.
Bullocks, per head	6	0
Sheep "	0	6
Salting and packing hides, each	2	6

Tongues cured and packed at cost price.
Casks provided at market price.
The tallow will be delivered at Morpeth if required, at 1s. 3d. per one hundred and twelve pounds.
For further particulars apply to the Superintendent, at Fordwich.
February 23. 5428

CHEAP EDITION OF THE WORKS OF MR. CHARLES DICKENS.

JUST RECEIVED, the PICKWICK PAPERS, handsomely bound in cloth—price, 5s.

Also,—
CRUIKSHANK'S BOTTLE,
Price, 1s.
THE KNIGHT OF GWYNNE,
Price, £1 1s.
JOHN SANDS,
386, George-street,
4892 Opposite the Savings' Bank.

REDUCED FROM £1 1s. TO 14s.

PLUNKETT'S AUSTRALIAN MAGISTRATE, a Guide to the Duties of a Justice of the Peace, with numerous forms; also an Appendix, containing the Rules and Regulations relating to the Crown Lands, the new Jury Act, the Laws of Landlord and Tenant, with the Tenements Act, and Act for Facilitating the Granting of Leases, and the Recovery of Small Debts Act. New edition, by Edwin Suttor, Esq., Barrister at Law. 8vo., cloth.
The undersigned respectfully desire to inform the Australian public, that they have bought the entire interest and stock of the above publication, which they have decided on offering for sale at the lowest price consistent with profit. It is almost unnecessary to remark that the utility of the work is conclusively established from the fact of the rapid sale of the whole of the very large impression of the first edition; indeed every individual connected with the colony by property, whether Settler, Banker, Merchant, or Trader, should be in possession of a copy.
COLMAN AND PIDDINGTON,
Booksellers, Stationers, and Bookbinders,
485, George-street.
Directly opposite the Barrack Gate. 5966

MADAME MORIZE,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Sydney and the colony, that she has just received the last fashions from Paris, and has now a very pretty assortment of Bonnets and Caps ready, which ladies may choose from, or order them to be made, of their own materials.
Bonnets for ladies, finished, 7s. 6d.
An assortment of very good French shoes.
92, York-street.
6009 Opposite the Wesleyan Chapel.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.

GREAT SALE of Shawls, Mantles, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Embroidered and Printed Cashmere Dresses, Tartans, French Merinoes, and a variety of Novel FRENCH GOODS, Silk and Watered Damasks and Moreens, Taberetts and Chintzes, Embroidered Swiss Curtains, White and ILLUMINATED MARSEILLES QUILTS and COUNTERPANES, BRITISH AND FOREIGN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and Napkins, and all kinds of Linens, Shirtings, and Sheetings for Family use, Embossed and Illuminated Cloth Table Covers, Carpets and Rugs, Blankets and Flannels for Family Use, &c., &c., ENORMOUSLY REDUCED IN PRICE, at
DAVID JONES AND CO.'S,
Opposite the General Post Office,

Their reason for adopting this course, the proprietors respectfully submit, must be obvious to all, viz.:—the frightful calamities of the times which, having paralysed every branch of British industry, and reduced the usual amount of business to a ruinous extreme, spreading alarm, distrust, and disappointment to her remotest colonies—our own with the rest. Messrs. D. Jones and Co. having by them a large and magnificent stock of goods, just enriched by *Fifty (50)* Cases, ex Chaseley, and being in daily expectation of the receipt of other large importations, find themselves compelled to choose one of two alternatives; either to risk the keeping a large portion of their stock over till next Autumn, or submit at once to a present sacrifice.
They have decided to adopt the latter course while the fabrics are new.—The whole of their magnificent stock will therefore be offered at the *English Prime Cost.*
Those who can appreciate *Bargains* in first-rate manufactures, have now a rare opportunity, particularly in the Silk, Shawl, Cloak, and Family Linen Departments, which are unsurpassed in extent, coolness, and variety, by any establishment out of London.
George-street,
5470 Opposite the Post Office

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

ALL TWEEDS Manufactured by A. and J. RAYNER, may in future be known by having a purple stripe in the selvages.
Goulburn-street West.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON AND BROTHER, in again reminding the public of New South Wales and the neighbouring colonies, of the fact that the
BEE HIVE PREMISES
Must come down
within a very short period of time, wish to impress upon them that they continue to
SELL OFF
Cheaper than ever,
offering every description of
DRAPERY, SLOPS, &c.,
at prices unequalled in the annals of the colonies.
From the large amount of support received more particularly of late, and from the large amount of orders received from the adjacent colonies, the proprietors of this establishment flatter themselves that their reductions in the price of goods, and their endeavours to please, have been duly appreciated, and they are proud to say that no house in these colonies can boast of so large, so well assorted, or so cheap a stock.
C. N. and Brother need not make any comments upon their old and much prized system of business, further than saying that they still adhere to
Cash, and no Abatement. 583

PRIVATE HAIR-CUTTING ROOMS,

JOHN PEARSON, late foreman to Mr. T. Robinson, Hair-dresser, George-street, begs leave most respectfully to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Sydney, that he has taken those premises, No. 87, King-street, formerly occupied as the Savings' Bank, next door to Mr. Alderman Fisher's City Depôt, where he has commenced the above business in all its branches.
From his thorough acquaintance with the trade, his long experience in Sydney, united with the strictest attention to business, he trusts to merit the patronage of the public; and he assures those ladies and gentlemen who may honour him with their commands, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give them every satisfaction.
N.B.—A separate room for the accommodation of ladies. 5998

EX HERALD.

JOSEPH THOMPSON AND SON beg to inform the ladies of Sydney and its environs that they have now ready for inspection an elegant assortment of embossed and printed Drawing-room Table Covers.
Also,
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 worsted and cotton damask Table Covers.
6010 266, Pitt-street.

GREAT SALE OF GLASS, CHINA, AND EARTHENWARE, AT THE SHOW ROOMS OF R. M. ROBEY, 427, GEORGE-STREET.

HEADS of Families, Hotel Keepers, and others, requiring Glass, China, or Earthenware, would do well to inspect the Show Rooms of Mr. Robey, who is about to retire from the retail portion of this business, and having let all his rooms on the first floor for offices, has determined to sell off the whole of his handsome show room stock of glass, decanters, wines, tumblers, &c., China tea and breakfast sets, earthenware, China and iron-stone dinner services, jugs, toilet ware, &c., by auction, on the 13th day of APRIL instant. In the mean time those ladies and gentlemen who favour this establishment with a call, may select such goods as they require, at considerably reduced prices, up to the day previous to the auction sale, when the whole will be cleared off without reserve. 5504

FOR SALE, 100 barrels of Sperm Oil. Apply to Captain SIMONS, Custom House Hotel. 5926

PRINTING INK, in kegs of 3 dozen and 6 dozen each, and in barrels of 12 dozen. This ink is Smith's, and Shackell and Lyons' manufacture. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE, at the Cooperage of the undersigned—
60 Tuns of oil cask
50 Ditto of water cask
100 Ditto tallow cask
800 Beef tierces and pork barrels
5898 J. C. KORFF.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SEED WHEAT.—On sale, by the undersigned, a very superior sample of Wheat, now landing ex Palmyra, from Adelaide.
JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
5160 Church Hill.

TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.

THE undersigned, who is about to commence extensive alterations in his premises, announces a LARGE REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF HIS STOCK OF
FASHIONABLE AND WELL-SEASONED FURNITURE,
Comprehending every description of goods in the
CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENTS,
And appropriate for the Drawing-room; the Boudoir; the Bed and Dressing-room; the Dining-room; and the Library or Office. Including every arrangement compatible with the economy of a
COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE.
*** Attention is particularly requested to the large stock of INDIAN MATTING.
JOHN HILL, JUN.,
6018 No. 107, King-street, Sydney.

FIRE WORKS. FIRE WORKS

TO STOREKEEPERS, SHOPKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned has just received a splendid assortment of London-made Fireworks, consisting of rockets, Roman candles, Catherine wheels, squibs, crackers, blue-lights, &c.
JOSEPH SCOTT,
5774 382, George-street.

HENRY PARKES,

IVORY AND BONE TOY MANUFACTURER AND
GENERAL TOY WAREHOUSEMAN.

DEALER in writing desks, work-boxes, dressing cases, brushes, combs, China ornaments, fancy baskets, chessmen, beads, composition and all kinds of dolls, cricket batts and balls, &c.
No. 20, HUNTER-STREET,
(Right hand from George-street,) Sydney.
320

COLONIAL TOBACCO.

ON SALE, the choicest brands of negrohead and Cavendish tobacco, at the stores of
HENRY FERRIS,
Pitt-street, near Theatre.
March 11.
N.B. — Also, leaf tobacco and stems for sheep-wash. 4528

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Martell's brandy
Colonial and W. I. rum
Case gin
Port, Sherry, and Marsala wines, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Bass's and Taylor's ale and porter
Bottled ditto
Hysonskin and congou teas, best brands
Raw coffee
Raw and refined sugars
Liverpool salt
Salmon in tins, 1, 2, and 4lbs.
Soda and soap
Boiled and raw oil, in tins
Turpentine and oil tar
Bay leaf and imperial paper
Negrohead tobacco
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 blankets
White counterpanes
36-inch grey calicos
Bleached ditto
Fancy prints
Ditto dark de laines and cashmeres
Ditto muslins, assorted
Gala plaids
Colonial tweeds
Hucksbacks
Table linen
Brown drills
Tarpaulin canvas
Pilot and stockmen's coats
Scotch twill shirts
Stitched moleskin trousers
Slops, in assorted cases
Sewn goods, in assorted cases, consisting of—Muslin collars, habit shirts, cambric handkerchiefs, caps, &c.
BEAMES AND KEELE,
4122 George-street.

FOR SALE, ex SWALLOW, from Singapore—
Ration sugar
Pearl sago
Table rice
Flooring mats
Hemp lines
Jute rope
Dried ginger
Pepper, black and white
Nutmegs.
SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
5975 Campbell's Wharf.

ONIONS.—On Sale alongside the brig Christina, lying at the Flour Wharf—About two tons of the above, just landed, in fine condition.
Apply on board to Captain SAUNDERS.
April 6. 5983

HAY.—Van Diemen's Land Oaten Hay, hydraulic pressed, of superior quality, on sale by
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.
April 6. 5988

ALE AND STOUT

JUST arrived, per Reginald Heber, and on sale by the undersigned—
Tennent's XXX brown stout
" Strong ale
" Bottled ale and stout.
The above are stronger than any former shipments of malt liquor of the same brands.
ABRAM BRIERLEY,
Sussex-street
March 29. 5542

TO FAMILIES.—The undersigned have always for sale, at their Wine and Spirit Stores, a large assortment of Wines in pipes, hogsheads, quarter casks, octaves, and kilderkins. Also, fine Old Port, superior Sherry, Old Madeira, excellent Marsala, Sparkling Champagne, and choice Clarets, in one and three dozen cases.
Brandy in dozen cases, Clouseau's Pale and Martell's Brown.
Whisky, Rum, Gin, and Old Tom.
PORTER AND PEEK,
5553 Wine Merchants.

GOOD DINNER SHERRY. 12s. 6d. per dozen
Choice ditto ditto, 15s. 6d. per dozen
Fine old port, 16s. 6d. ditto
Martell's old brandy 14s. per gallon
Pure West India rum, 9s. ditto
Prime Hollands, 11s. 6d. ditto
London bottled ale and porter, 9s. per single dozen
ALSO,
Choice samples of Hochiemer, Burgundy, Barsac, Claret, and Champagne
To be had of
J. G. WALLER,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Bank of Australia Buildings, George-street.
5984

PASSOVER CAKES. — All persons requiring Passover Cakes for the ensuing holidays, are requested to apply to Mr. Isaacs, baker, Liverpool-street, who will deliver them at his bakehouse, at the rear of Hough's Flour Mills, Sussex-street, to any person appointed to receive them. Terms, cash on delivery.
5886

LOCHFINE HERRINGS.—Twenty-five half barrels will be sold cheap, to close a consignment.
BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD,
6015 Harrington-street.

FOR SALE, at the stores of the undersigned—
RUM, B. P., foreign and colonial
BRANDY, Martell's, and other brands
GIN, in wood and cases
DUNBAR'S fine old tom
Ditto bottled ale and porter
TEA, hysonskin and congou, best qualities
SUGAR, Java, Siam, and Mauritius, yellow and white
COFFEE, Java and Manila
Woolpacks, corn sacks, sewing twine
Bengal twine, Europe cordage, canvas
Tobacco, just landed and fresh
Paint oils, washing soda
Grocer's paper, prints, druggets, &c., &c.
SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
Campbell's Wharf.
Sydney, March 13. 4519

TO FAMILIES.—The undersigned continue to supply families, as well as Wholesale and Retail Dealers, with the best Groceries imported.
PORTER AND PEEK,
Importers and Dealers.
Coffee thoroughly and evenly roasted without the aid of steam or smoke. 5552

PATENT SPERM CANDLES.—A fresh supply of those celebrated Candles, warranted to burn equally brilliant and clear as any candle in the colony, 1s. 6d. per lb by the box of 24 lbs., or 1s. 6d. for a less quantity.
Also,
A superior lot of white and coloured China matting, 1s. 3d. per yard
BROWN and WHITE WINDSOR SOAP, 1s. per lb.
American brooms and buckets
Very superior brass work American 30-hour and eight-day clocks, warranted the best ever imported
Wood seat painted chairs, in one dozen cases.
S. HEBBLEWHITE,
430, George-street,
1118 Four doors South of the Post Office.

BALMAIN.—FOR SALE, a desirable water frontage, in Waterview, a few minutes' walk from the Steam Ferry. Apply to
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Accountant,
3918 Hunt's Buildings, Jamison-street.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT—
1000 Ewes, 3 to 5 years old
1000 Ditto younger, and
1000 Ewe Hoggets
now depasturing in the Moreton Bay District. Will be sold either together or separately. The best description of rams have been put to the first and second lots. From the great superiority of the above, they are worthy of attention; and if required, arrangements on the usual terms can be made with the seller for their keep for the next two years.
Apply to
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
5885 Spring-street.

SHEEP, CATTLE, AND STATIONS, FOR SALE.
7000 Sheep, with station on the Lower Murrumbidgee
1500 Cattle, with station near Twofold Bay
1000 Cattle, with station 40 miles from Twofold Bay
Horses, in various mobs, at Twofold Bay, Braidwood, Yass, Hunter's River, and New England. Apply to Mr. STEWART, York-street. 6014

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE Undersigned are cash buyers of Wool and Sheepskins, either washed or in the grease; or will make liberal advances on wool consigned to their house in England.
SWAIN, WEBBE, AND CO.
8953 Harrington-street, Church-hill.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE Undersigned are cash purchasers of washed and unwashed wools and sheepskins; or, will make advances on wools consigned to Messrs. Armitage Brothers.
10533 J. T. ARMITAGE, AND CO.

WOOL, &c.—The undersigned is a Cash buyer of Wool; or will make liberal advances on WOOL OR PRODUCE, consigned to his friends in England.
Wools re-packed and sorted.
THOMAS HOLT, JUN.
214 136, George-street South.

THE undersigned will make advances on wool, tallow, and other produce consigned to Mr. Robert How, London.
ROBERT HOW AND CO.,
9560 Lower George-street

THE undersigned are cash purchasers of Wool, Sheepskins, and Horse Hides.
THOMAS HALL AND CO.
No. 166, Castlereagh-street and Hyde Park.
4657

BARLEY.—The undersigned are purchasers of good samples of Malting Barley, at market prices
5343 ROBERT AND EDWIN TOOTH.

£1000.

£1000 TO LEND—On City or Suburban Property, in sums not exceeding £200, with liberty to discharge the mortgage money, either before or at the expiration of the time limited, at the option of the mortgagor. Apply to
WILLIAM REDMAN,
Solicitor,
6768 82, Pitt-street South.

£400 TO LEND on Sydney or suburban security. Apply to J. H. CHAMBERS, 99, King-street. 6002

EDWARD RESTARICK, of Bridport, Dorsetshire, who left Sydney and went to New England two years ago is hereby informed that his father, who is in easy circumstances, and has lost all his other children, is exceedingly anxious that he should return to England, and has authorised the undersigned to make arrangements for his passage.
JOHN TINGCOMBE,
5981 Church-street, Parramatta.

BARQUE JANE.—All accounts against the above named ship are requested to be sent to the office of the undersigned, in duplicate, on or before Thursday next, 6th instant.
L. AND S. SPYER,
3, Jamison-street.
April 4. 5904

NOTICE. — Captain GUILBERT, of the brig Syren, hereby gives notice that he will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of this vessel.
April 5. 5977

WANTED, immediately, for a provincial Newspaper, A CITY CORRESPONDENT. A person connected with the Press would be preferred. Apply either personally or by letter post-paid, to
6918 W. H. ALDIS.

TO NEEDLEWOMEN. — Constant employment for twenty good hands at the Shirt Manufactory, Park-street. Apply at eleven o'clock in the morning. 5973

WANTED, a steady woman, who has been accustomed to the care of children, as Nurse. To a competent person of good character liberal wages will be given. Apply to Mrs. KELLER, Potts' Point, Darlinghurst. 587

WANTED, an active woman as Cook. She must thoroughly understand her duties.
Mrs. PERKINS,
467, George-street.
April 5. 5985

WANTED, a married couple without incumbrance, as General House Servants; and likewise, a respectable young Girl, as Nursemaid Apply to Mrs. ARTHUR SAVAGE, 2, Richmond-terrace, Domain. 6001

WANTED, a Man House Servant. Apply at the Woolpack Inn, George-street South, Sydney. 6015

TO CAPTAINS AND OWNERS OF SHIPS.—Wanted, by an active sober man, a situation as steward, or cook and steward, or as general servant, to any gentleman or family proceeding to England. Address (post-paid) to A. B., at Mr. ROGER MURPHY'S, Traveller's Rest, Castlereagh-street. 5979

WANTS a situation, a young woman as Wet Nurse. Apply, by letter, to A. B. S., Kent-street, opposite the City Inn. 5976

WANTED, a situation by a married couple as House Servants: the man to act as butler or indoor servant; his wife, as Housemaid or Needlewoman; the highest testimonials of character may be seen by addressing a line post-paid, to W. W., *Herald* Office, before the 10th instant. The country preferred. 6016

ONE POUND REWARD.—Strayed from Mr. Charles Tompson's, Bunanoneans, Murrumbidgee, a bay entire Horse, rising 4 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder with a heart, a few white spots on the neck near side, off hind foot white. Any person giving information as may lead to the recovery of the said horse, shall receive the above reward; or Two Pounds, if delivered at Mr. Charles Tompson's, Murrumbidgee; or to Mr. Charles SIMPSON, Rose Inn, Gundagai. 5939

FURNISHED LODGINGS.—A lady and gentleman, or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with or without board in one of the most salubrious and respectable portions of the city, No. 7, Macdonald's Buildings, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park, near Lyons-terrance. 5978

OFFICES TO LET.—Two large rooms on the ground floor of the house at present occupied by S. ELLIOTT, Charlotte-place. 5917

COTTAGES AT BALMAIN.—Families in search of a comfortable and genteel residence in a most cheerful and healthy situation, near the waterside, will do well to make early application for one of Mr. BLAKE'S Cottages now vacant at Balmain. These premises abound in every conceivable accommodation that families (paying a moderate rent) look for. Apply at Mount Shamrock, Balmain. 5572

TO BE LET, that substantially built two-story House, No 18, Fitz Roy-terrace, Redfern, with garden, well of water, detached kitchen, &c. Rent £32 per annum. Apply to Mr. ALEXANDER, 700, Lower George-street; or to Mr. C. F. GORTON, No. 4, Fitz Roy-terrace, Redfern. 5974

TO LET, the commodious family Residence, and tastefully arranged garden and grounds, at the Glebe, recently occupied by R. J. Want, Esq. For full particulars and cards to view apply to Mr. EDWARD SALAMON, Auctioneer and Agent, 446, George-street.

TO LET, three Houses in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, opposite to Mr. Baptist's Garden. Each contains a dining, drawing, and two bed-rooms, with detached kitchen, and servant's room: there is abundance of spring water on the premises, and stabling can be had if required. The gardener at the rear will shew the houses, and further information can be had by applying to W. THURLOW, Esq., Pitt-street, or to
JAMES W. BARRETT,
Hunter-street,
Opposite the Union Bank.
April 5. 5987

TO LET, Tivoli Cottage, Cook's River Road containing four spacious rooms, kitchen, laundry, servant's room, dairy, stabling, &c.; together with five acres of land in cultivation. For particulars apply on the premises; or to Mr. A. LENEHAN, Upholstery Warehouse, Castlereagh-street. 5874

TO MARKET GARDENERS AND NEWLY ARRIVED IMMIGRANTS.—To Let, at Botany, adjoining the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, several small Farms, from fifteen to twenty acres each, five miles from Sydney. The proprietor deems it useless to make any comment upon the excellency of the soil; it is well watered. For particulars apply to Mr.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

April 5.—Juno, steamer, 364 tons, Captain Kinsopp, for Boyd Town, Port Phillip, and Adelaide. Passengers — Miss J. M'Dougall, Mr. G. Davis, Mr. John Mackenzie, Miss and Master Gilfillan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and two children, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. George Hellenborough, Mr. T. Greaves, Mr. W. Macnab, Mr. E. W. Layton, Mrs. Bourke and five children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Thomson, Mr. W. Thomson, jun., Mr. King, Mr. J. W. Ring, Mr. John Duyer, Mr. F. Davis, Mr. Mark Williams, Mrs. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Tuch, Captain Hovendon, Mr. T. Schovenir, Mr. Martin Carey, Miss B. Carey, Mrs. Walters and child, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. Hindmarsh, Mr. S. B. Daniells, Mr. Schofield, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. J. Hawden, Miss Hawden, Mr. M'Cattey, Mr. H. Webb, Mr. J. Schofield, Mr. J. C. Coles, Mr. O. Brierley, Mr. A. Davidson, Mr. A. Bell, Mr. W. Pattison, Miss Craigee, Mr. E. Watson, Mr. F. Grant, Mrs. Arthens, Mr. Hamington, Mr. T. Matthews, Mr. W. Gormore, Mr. Frazier, Mr. and Mrs. Coffee, and Mr. Courtenay.

April 5.—Will Watch, schooner, 63 tons, Captain M'Arthur, for Portland Bay and Port Fairy. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Smallwood, son and daughter.

April 5.—Colina, schooner, 55 tons, Captain Browne, for Port Albert. Passengers—Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. P. Taylor, Mr. W. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Grady, and William Jackson.

April 5.—Emma, brig, 139 tons, Captain Pockley, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wilmot, child and servant, two Misses Dunn, Mr. W. H. Hart, Mr. W. Dean, Mrs. Henry Weadluke, Mr. James Carey, Mr. O'Connor.

April 5.—Tamar, steamer, 130 tons, Captain Allen, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. J. Little, Mr. T. Green, Mr. D. Archer, two Masters Butterehaw, and fourteen in the steerage.

CLEARANCES.

April 5.—Anonyme, French brig, 74 tons, Captain Raballand, for Tahiti. Passenger—Monsieur Villien.

April 5.—Secret, schooner, 38 tons, Captain Boyle, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Captain Mallard, Mrs. Mallard, and two daughters, Edward Cumming.

April 5.—Caspar, barque, 403 tons, Captain Eldred, for China.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Will Watch, for London; Louis and Miriam, for Port Nicholson; Caspar, for China; Eleanor, for Hobart Town; Anonyme, for Tahiti; Secret and Champion, for Moreton Bay.

To-morrow.—Mary, for Hobart Town.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 5. — Rose, steamer, 172, Pattison, from Morpeth, with 187¼ bales wool, 53 bags bran, 19 pigs, 2 calves, 7 trusses hay; James and Amelia, 33, Piggins, from the Moruya River, with 15 tons potatoes, 100 bushels wheat, 5 tons bark, 100 bushels maize; Peacock, 15, Chapman, from the Hawkesbury River, with 710 bushels maize, 80 bushels wheat; Cecilia, 44, Lambert, from Broulee, with 34 tons potatoes, 180 bushels wheat.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

April 5.—Phœnix, steamer, 108, Wiseman, for the Clarence River, with sundries; Susan, 54, Freeburn, for the Clarence River, with sundries; Effort, 47, Thompson, for Wide Bay, with sundries; Peacock, 15, Chapman, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; St. Leonard, 48, Robinson, for the Tweed River, with sundries; Jane Ann, 16, Laurence, for Broulee, with sundries.

EXPORTS.

April 5.—Anonyme, French brig, 74 tons, Captain Raballand, for Tahiti: 2500 bricks, 7 casks flour, 5 casks biscuit, 7 casks salt provisions, 4 grindstones, 4 quarter-casks wine, 4 tons iron, 2 cases medicines, 4 packages oil man's stores, 6 kegs hardware, 6 cases drapery, Joubert and Murphy; 12 tons ebony, 12 tons building wood, part of original cargo.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

For London. — By the Will Watch, this day, at noon; and by the Alert, (P.O.P.), on Saturday evening, at six.

For Hobart Town. — By the Mary, this evening, at six.

For China.—By the Caspar, this day, at noon.

The barque London has been chartered to proceed to New Zealand with stock, and from thence to China for a cargo of coolies for Sydney.

The ship Mazeppa was put up to public auction by Mr. Stubbs yesterday, and bought in at the sum of £2000.

The brig Sir John Byng, Mackenzie, arrived at Batavia on the 18th December, and sailed again on the 28th for Bally and China.

Quick Voyage.—The good ship Sir Robert Sale has arrived from New Zealand in thirty-two and a half days; her passage from England to that colony was ninety six days, thus making the entire round, exclusive of her stay at New Zealand, in one hundred and twenty-eight and a half days. We question whether this has ever been much excelled by anything under canvas.—*China Mail, January 6.*

New Zealand.—It is intended for the future to keep a permanent naval force at New Zealand. It will consist of one frigate, one sloop of war, and a steam sloop. Orders have been sent out to form a naval depôt at Auckland, and such stores and provisions as cannot be procured at that colony will be sent out from England.—*United Service Gazette.*

The Acheron steam-vessel, Captain Lort Stokes, on being taken out of the basin last week was forced by the strength of the tide against one of the buoys in the river, and it being apprehended that she might have been injured, she was taken into dock to have her bottom examined; no injury having been sustained worth mentioning, she will be taken out of dock this afternoon, and the Stromboli be taken in to be examined previous to proceeding to sea.—*Times, December 13.*

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

April.	SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
6 THURSDAY	6 16	5 44	10 16	10 33

Moon, first quarter, 6 m. to 1 A.M., April 11.

TO THE PUBLIC.—SUBSCRIBERS to this Journal paying in advance are reminded that they are only entitled to ten per cent. discount on paying punctually in advance at the commencement of the quarter. Persons wishing to decline must pay up all arrears.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1848.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

ENGLISH NEWS.

We were favoured yesterday by Messrs. Lyall, Scott, and Co., and Captain Towns, with copies of the *Home News* of the 24th December, from which we have given copious extracts. Parliament stood prorogued to the 3rd February.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the Chair at half past three.

SYDNEY ROADS BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of the Sydney Roads Bill. The object of this Bill, was to appoint trusts by which tolls might be collected on the New and Old South Head Roads, the proceeds of such tolls to be expended in the repairs of such roads. The old line of road had been proclaimed as a public road of the colony, and as such was maintainable out of the public funds of the colony under the 2nd William IV., No. 12. But the New South Head Road was a parish road, and entitled to no such assistance, it having in the first instance been formed and kept in repair mainly by private proprietors. It had been proposed by one of the most extensive proprietors of the district, that side lines to various parts should be opened and formed by him, and that they should be fenced at each side and kept in repair by the Government. The proposition involved an outlay to which the Government were not prepared to go, and it would remain a question for the Council to decide whether any roads thus formed should be maintained in good repair at the public expense. The object of the present Bill was not to benefit any individual, but to throw open the road to the public, it being one on which there was and was likely to be much transit for the purposes of recreation; and he believed that a toll established on this road, if kept in good repair, would return a very considerable revenue.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded the motion.

Mr. COWPER begged to say a word on this Bill. It did seem to him rather strange that this Bill should be necessary, as he thought the road in question did not come under the provisions of the Act 2nd Wm. IV., c. 12, which simply empowered commissioners to lay out roads. There was no doubt on his mind that the roads throughout the colony might be kept in repair if tolls were properly established upon them; and he had always been favourable to such a system. The question before them at present was, how far it was necessary for the interests of the community that this road should be maintained in repair by a toll levied by the Government.

Mr. DONALDSON had no intention to oppose the motion, but he did not clearly understand from what funds this road was to be repaired by the Government. Last session £4000 was voted by the Council for the repairs of roads within the county of Cumberland, but this money was much more wanted for the repair of country roads for the purposes of commercial traffic than it was for this, and he did hope the amount laid out on this road would not be so large as to cause any discontent in other quarters. He agreed with the hon. member for Cumberland, that it was most desirable that a system of road trusts should be introduced into the colony, and he was prepared to have introduced a Bill for that purpose, but understood the Government was prepared with some such measure.

Mr. BLAND supported the Bill as one step in the right direction, as an advance from a state of almost barbarism, to that of civilization, in respect to internal communication in the colony, and which the highly-cultivated nature of its society imperatively demanded. He supported it on these grounds, and he had the less hesitation in doing so, because he felt that the more money that was spent in this manner the less would be left for the illegitimate purpose of importing labourers. How the hon. member could speak with any doubt as to the amount to be laid out for the road, which was for the general good, and yet sanction the expenditure of hundreds of thousands, to be expended for the benefit of a peculiar class, he could not imagine. If a proposition to raise money to be spent outside the boundaries for the benefit of the squatters were made, honorable members did not object to it, but improvements within the colony—in the towns and peopled districts of the colony—were to be put aside. It was time the people in the towns awoke to their own interests, and if they did so they would crowd the table of that House with petitions for a return of the funds illegitimately sent out of the colony for the purpose of increasing its population. It was admitted, he believed, that roads—the means of communication—were essential to the progression of every country, and more especially to that of a new one like new South Wales. This great truth must soon make its way in the minds of the public, unfortunately at the present moment too much distressed, too much sunk in misery, caused by the abstraction of cash under the present immigration system. The people of the colony were, at present struck blind by their distress, or they would long ago have protested against its cause.

Mr. DANGAR congratulated the House on the introduction of this Bill, as he took it to be the first step in the right direction with regard to the question of roads. He had always advocated and was still the advocate of a system of road trusts; as he was sure that the maintenance of any road in the colony judiciously laid out and formed could well be paid for by those who travelled over it. The system of road trusts was one which was sanctioned by experience—in the land of their forefathers this system had been found to work well, and there was no obstacle whatever to its beneficial introduction here. He should object to see a very large sum spent on this road, as it was a road which bestowed advantages only on a confined portion of the community; but he should support the Bill, it being the first instance in which the Government had come forward to establish trusts, in the hope that the time was not far distant when a Bill would be introduced on the same principle, in which all the great roads of the colony—roads in which the commercial traffic of the colony prevailed—would be included.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL could not fully agree with all that had been said by the honorable member who had just sat down. Although he quite agreed with him as to the desirability of introducing road trusts upon the great roads of the colony. The position of the New South Head Road was a peculiar one. The old road was mentioned in the Act 2nd William IV., No. 11, and could therefore be repaired out of the public funds, but the New South Head Road, being a parish road, could not. He thought it highly desirable for the comfort and recreation of the residents of Sydney that the road should be kept in good repair, and should have been much surprised, considering his profession, if the honorable member for Sydney had not supported it.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY was glad to find that the principle of the Bill was not objected to by the House, and that the principal objections to it were that it was not a measure of general application. He could only say that the object of the present measure was not to forward any private interest whatever, but simply for the public good. In the report on the subject of public roads brought up from the Select Committee last session, by the honorable and learned member for Sydney, a Bill was proposed for forming road trusts throughout the colony, but with the exception of the police and assessment clauses, it assimilated so entirely with the District Councils Bill, which had been before rejected by the Council, that the Government did not think it proper to bring it forward. With regard to the money that had been spent out of the £4000 voted by the Council last session for the repair of roads, on the Old South Head Road it was only £420; and considering it was for the benefit of at least one-fourth of the inhabitants of the colony, he did not think there was much room to find fault. But he repeated, he looked on the improvement of the road in a general and a public light, as one that would be highly acceptable and highly beneficial to the population of the colony at large. He quite agreed with those hon. gentlemen who had preceded him, that it was highly desirable that a system of trusts should be established on all the great roads of the colony, and was convinced that this might most advantageously be done. On the Bathurst Road a toll might be established at Mount Victoria, and at Twenty Mile Hollow, which could not be avoided; and as much labour and money had been expended in the formation of this road, it was only just that a toll should be levied. With regard to the great Southern Road, a measure was in contemplation by the Government for establishing a toll on that road, to be expended in keeping it in repair; and he was sure that travellers on that road would acknowledge the expediency of such a measure.

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Wednesday week.

SECOND READINGS.

The Country Towns Police Bill; the Colonial Spirits Exportation Bill; the Appropriation of Fines and Penalties Bill; and the Petty Sessions Bill, were read a second time and passed through Committee, and ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday next.

BUSHRANGING BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of the Bushranging Bill.

Bill read a second time, and the House went into Committee upon it; but after considering the first clause, on the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

The House adjourned at a quarter to five, till three o'clock to-morrow.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday.

Insolvency.

Before the full Court.

IN THE ESTATE OF F. ELLIARD, AN INSOLVENT.

In this estate a plan of distribution had been filed, and certain creditors, viz., Messrs. T. Walker, Pite, and Willis, were heard last Wednesday on objections made to it. By them it was then contended that there was an item of £25 for law charges made which was wholly unreasonable and unnecessary; and also, that there was an item charged by the official assignee of £10 per cent. commission, being £6 more than is usually charged. The assignee then appeared and explained that no doubt the law charges did at the first glance seem heavy, but that they had been necessarily incurred in the management of the estate. The creditors then protested against the law charges, as no directions were given at any meeting of the creditors that they should be incurred, and therefore, that now the estate ought not to be saddled with them, especially as they almost consumed the assets of the estate.

The Court on that occasion ordered the Chief Commissioner to take evidence respecting the matter, and to make a report thereon to-day.

The Commissioner now read his report, having examined Mr. Clark Irving, the assignee in question, and other parties.

From the report it appeared that legal proceedings were first instituted by the official assignee, in consequence of certain communications made to him by Messrs. Pite, Walker, Willis, and the trustee of the insolvent estate of Edwin Hickey; and that the objects of those legal proceedings were three-fold. First, with a view to set aside the will of the late A. Dick, which proceeding, if successful, as the official assignee stated, would have enabled the insolvent estate to have paid nearly 20s. in the pound; secondly, to establish a fraudulent alienation and transfer by the insolvent of musical instruments to another party; and, thirdly, to oppose the insolvent's application for his certificate, with a view to induce him to make an offer of composition, and which was offered but never carried out. It was further reported, that Messrs. Walker, Willis, Pite, and the trustees of the estate of Edwin Hickey concurred in these legal proceedings; Mr. Pite, in particular, putting himself in frequent communication with the solicitor retained (Mr. Want) and affording him and the official assignee all the information he could. The bill of costs complained of had been certified by the proper officer, as being just and reasonable; and as to the commission of £10, it appeared that in extraordinary cases the Court had sanctioned 7½ per cent., and in some cases 10 per cent., upon moneys collected.

Messrs. Walker, Willis, and Pite, again appeared in person, to object to the confirmation of the plan of distribution.

Mr. Walker said, that the official assignee in this case had mistaken his functions, and the object of his duties; he was merely to collect and distribute the assets, and could not commence all sorts of legal proceedings upon his own motion. The 63rd section of the Insolvent Act did indeed give him the power of taking legal advice, in cases of difficulty and doubt, but certainly not to commence such wholesale proceedings as had been carried on here. The objects for which the legal proceedings were instituted, he would submit, were not legitimate, and never would have been sanctioned by the creditors had they been consulted upon the point. Surely the law does not empower the trustee or assignee for all purposes, and on all sorts of occasions, to run to a lawyer for advice, and thus fritter away the assets of the estate. He (Mr. Walker) would submit, that before such expense could be incurred, as in this estate, in legal proceedings, the assignee ought to have called a meeting of the creditors, and had their directions taken. These proceedings may have been authorised by one creditor, but he would undertake to say that he never authorised any of the proceedings mentioned in the report. He was of opinion that it was the duty of the creditors to ferret out all secret alienations and other matters, rather than that of the assignee, and for what he did the ordinary commission of £5 per cent. was an ample remuneration; if he had had to perform extra work, he ought to be paid, but not by way of an increased commission.

Mr. Willis merely said, that he must deny ever having been a party to having authorised the legal proceedings complained of.

Mr. Pite followed on the same side, explained his views on the case, and which were nearly similar to those of Mr. Walker. Mr. Pite, however, admitted, by his remarks, that he had taken an active part in the affairs of the insolvent, and had, on two occasions, put himself in direct communication with Mr. Want.

Mr. Broadhurst appeared to support the legal charges; he would in the outset state that he was instructed to the effect that neither Mr. Walker nor Mr. Willis had been parties to the instructions given to Mr. Want; but as to Mr. Pite he had implicated himself out of his own mouth. He could not help thinking that the three gentlemen who had just addressed the Court had somewhat mistaken the duties of the assignee,—it was admitted that he was to collect and distribute the assets; but it would be often necessary in making that very collection to search and ferret out concealed property, and in doing so it would frequently be necessary to resort to legal advice. And if the subjects mentioned in the report were duly considered, it would appear that they were such that could not have been successfully carried out without legal assistance; unfortunately they were not attended with that success that was anticipated, or there would not now be these objections. He (Mr. B.) would submit that here the assignee did no more than he was empowered to do; the language of the sixty-first section only made it discretionary with him, whether he would call a meeting of the creditors before he proceeded as he did. It had not been attempted to prove that these charges had been improperly incurred; all the arguments only went to prove that a meeting ought to have been called. As it was, the majority in number and value of the creditors had known of these proceedings being carried on, at the time, and so long as there were any prospects of success did not object. The amount of the bill was originally £148, which Mr. Want had reduced, upon being informed that the assets were small, by £23. Lastly, it was said, that this was not the final plan of distribution, and therefore, the whole law charges, when compared with the whole assets, &c., would not appear so large as they do now. He (Mr. B.) would therefore submit, that the plan ought to be confirmed.

In the course of the argument, His Honor intimated that he was of opinion that the assignee, under the 63rd section, ought to collect the facts, and then take legal advice;—to cause the attorney in the first place to do so, the expense thereby might be enormous.

Messrs. Walker and Pite replied shortly, and

His Honor the Chief Justice said, as this was an important point, and would affect the future employment of assignees, it would be desirable to look into the question. There certainly were some items, said His Honor, that ought to be allowed, and others disallowed; but the judgment of the Court will be delivered next Wednesday.

IN THE ESTATE OF S. A. BRYANT, AN INSOLVENT.

The renewed application of the above named gentleman to have his estate released was brought before the Court to-day, but was not concluded when the Court was adjourned.

Business for To-day.—Motions Generally: The Queen v. Hughes. New Trial Motions: Doc. dem Swan v. M'Dougall; Smith v. Barton; Levien v. Campbell; Watson v. Ainsworth; and Lester v. Girard.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

In the estate of Thomas Patrick and Son, an adjourned second meeting, at 10 o'clock.

In the estate of John Collie, a special meeting, at 2 o'clock.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

In the estate of Richard Windeyer, deceased, a first meeting, at 10 o'clock.

In the intestate estate of John Sells, a second meeting, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of James Bridges, an adjourned single meeting, for examination and proof of debts, at noon.

METEOROLOGY.

(Compiled expressly for the Sydney Morning Herald.*)*

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 29TH MARCH TO THE 3RD APRIL, 1848.

DATE.	MOON'S AGE.	BAROMETER. 9 A.M.	BAROMETER. SUNSET.	BAROMETER. 2 P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 9 A.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. SUNSET.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 2 P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 9 A.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. SUNSET.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 2 P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	RESPITER THERMOMETER. MINIM.	RESPITER THERMOMETER. MAXIM.	WET AT 2½ P.M.	MAIN PATTERN.	WINDS.
Tuesday, 28	23	29·744	29·783	29·816	72	68	71	69	72	68	73	69	65	72	68	.....	S.S.E., S. by E., S.
Wednesday, 29	24	29·995	29·964	29·946	68	71	73	70	68	70	71	69	64	74	69	.....	N.N.W., N.E., N.N.E., N.
Thursday, 30	25	29·972	29·913	29·866	71	72	73	71	70	71	74	70	60	75	69	.....	N. by W., N., N by E.,
Friday, 31	26	29·924	29·885	29·878	74	75	78	72	74	75	78	72	65	90	73	.....	N. by W., N., S.
Saturday, 1	27	29·970	29·951	29·947	73	74	78	71	72	73	78	71	62	71	69	0·005	S. ¼ E., S.
Sunday, 2	28	30·092	29·928	29·904	71	73	75	73	71	73	75	73	62	76	74	•	Calm, N.E. by N., N. by E., N., S. by E.
Monday, 3	29	29·942	29·914	29·941	71	71	72	71	70	71	72	71	67	72	68	1·16	S., S. by E., S.E. by S., S.E. to S.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tuesday, 28.—Fore part light south-south-east breezes, cloudy but mild pleasant weather. Afternoon wind southed, freshened, and rose to blow hard during the evening, and sky became darkly clouded.

Wednesday, 29.—Morning light north-westerly airs and generally clouded; middle part partial sunshine, with north-east breezes, which increased to a very strong wind before sunset; latter part, sky free from clouds, but hazy and damp.

Thursday, 30.—Morning calm and clear; middle gentle northerly airs, which rose to fresh breezes before sunset, and dropped again subsequently. Atmosphere hazy, but cloudless.

Friday, 31.—Morning calm blue sky and thin cirrous clouds. Forenoon grew very hot and sultry; wind light from northward, and for a short period at noon had all the character of a hot wind. The thermometer in the shade rose to 90°, and continued at that till near two o'clock; then clouds spread over the sky, and got much cooler. At 7 P.M. south wind arose—moderate, and atmosphere became clear and dry.

Saturday, 1.—Morning calm and bright; middle part became cloudy and threatening for a change; light south wind P.M.; evening moderate with gusts; clouds gathered heavily over, and some spittings of rain about nine o'clock; night cloudy without rain.

Sunday, 2.—Morning nearly calm, some slight showers before nine o'clock; afterwards clear fine weather till towards sunset, then thunder clouds arose from north-west—west, and afterwards gathered around from south-west and south, with much lightning and thunder from all these quarters, and ultimately in south-east—east, in which direction the storm passed off. Wind remained fresh from the north till near nine, after which set in to blow strong from south—south-south-east.

Monday, 3.—Morning fresh south wind, scud flying low, some squally showers between 9 and 11; after which became bright and pleasant; partial clouds till near sunset; then stormy clouds came over from south-west and south, with thunder and lightning; some heavy rains fell between 8·30 and 9·30, after which came on to blow hard from south-east and by south, and continued to blow very coarsely in squalls, with almost incessant rains through the night, wind varying between south-east and south—barometer falling.

COLONIAL DISTILLERIES.

Return of issues for the quarter ending 31st March, 1848.—

	Gallons.
Issued on payment of duty	4,919
Issued to warrant of Collector of Customs	15,049
Total issued during the quarter	19,966
Stock on hand by survey of 1st April, 1848	2,461

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION. THIS DAY.

Mr. C. Newton.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Paper Hangings, Cloths, Cassimeres, Orleans and Coburgs, damaged Hat Hoods, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Clothing.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—On the premises of Messrs. A. J. and H. Hockings, 510, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Stock in Trade of Flour, Corn, Meal, Potatoes, Biscuit, Bags, Weighing Machine, &c.; also, Horse, Cart, and Harness.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tobacco, Sherry, Rum, Ale, Porter.

Mr. Moat.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Stationery.

The Sheriff.—On the premises, Victoria-street North, Woolloomooloo, at 12 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

Court of Requests.—This Court will resume its sittings to-day at case No. 191.

Stealing Money.—Arthur Harris, who was committed, on Monday, for stealing, on the previous day, £13, belonging to a person named Patullo, the engineer of the Tamar steamer, from on board that vessel, was yesterday again before the Police Court, in consequence of evidence which had subsequently transpired. In the testimony adduced at the time of Harris's committal, it appeared that the sum in question was composed of two £5 and three £1 notes, and one of the former, which was identified by Patullo, was produced by and deposed to, by Mr. Menzies, of the Star Hotel, George-street, where the prisoner resided, as having been changed for him by him (Menzies.) Mr. Menzies, on returning home on Monday, after giving his evidence before the Bench, being informed that whilst he was looking out the change for Harris, that person had gone up-stairs to the bed-room where he slept, went to that apartment, and on examining the bed, between the mattrasses, £8, consisting of a £5 and three £1 notes were found, which made the £13 stole from Patullo, who on being recalled, yesterday, swore that although he had no doubt of the whole of the notes being those he had lost, he was positive as to one for £1, from a peculiar ink mark on it.

Receiving Stolen Property. — The man Ryan, a dealer, residing on the Brickfield Hill, who has been several times before the Police Court on a charge of receiving some stolen quarry tools, was yesterday committed for trial. The particulars of the case have already been published, and from a report which appeared in yesterday's *Herald* it will be perceived that Ryan had endeavoured to get a person named James, who had discovered the tools at his shop, and subsequently went with him throughout the city in order to assist him in discovering the party he had alleged he bought them from, committed for selling them to him. Considerable credit is due to the Acting Chief Constable in this case, from his bringing under the notice of the Court, firstly, Ryan's having only paid 2s. 6d. for tools worth 14s., and secondly, that person's manœuvring in not giving James into the custody of the constable who had accompanied that person and himself in the search after the seller of the tools, as being the thief, but his subsequently handing him over to one of the police who was wholly unacquainted with the case. On the application of Mr. Nichols, Ryan was allowed bail in £80 and two sureties of £40 each.

An Apprentice Case.—An apprentice named Daley, being brought before the Police Court yesterday, at the instance of his master, Mr. Ezekiel King, of George-street, on a charge of absenting, Mr. Driscoll, from the office of Mr. Brenan, who appeared for the defendant, submitted there was no case, inasmuch as the indentures were void, the boy appearing by them as having been bound only by his mother, and not by his father, who was then examined, and having deposed he had never consented to them, Daley was at once discharged, and the instrument pronounced void, from the cause stated by Mr. Driscoll.

A Carman.—Joseph Allen, a man employed by Mr. Cankett, the livery stable keeper, was yesterday brought by his master before the Police Court on a charge of embezzlement. Mr. Canket stated, that on Tuesday afternoon, observing the prisoner in George-street in such a state of intoxication as rendered him wholly unable to drive the hackney carriage he had charge of, he directed him to go home, and, subsequently, on his calling on him before he left the stable yard to account for the money he had earned for the hire of the carriage during the time he had been out with it, he at first denied ever having received a farthing, and secondly, that if he had he should not give it up; each statement being accompanied by most insolent language. Mr. C. knowing, from having personally witnessed Allen's being paid at a linen draper's 2s., by persons who had used the carriage, that he had received money, gave him over to the police. The Bench holding that the offence was one that must be prosecuted under the Hired Servants' Act, dismissed the charge.

Making up a Bill of Costs.—Court of Requests.—In a case before this Court yesterday, (Gowland v. Hinton) the following facts transpired. At a previous Court the defendant had sued by his attorney (the plaintiff,) a person named Broomfield under the erroneous name of Bloomfield, whereon a nonsuit was entered, and the amount of costs then incurred formed the subject of the present action, which was for £4 3s. 2d. On the bill for costs being examined by the Commissioners, £2 11s. 2d. of its amount being found to be for services and costs which did not appear to have been rendered or paid, His Honor gave a verdict for only the balance of £1 12s., being the sum *bona fide* due for the summons, &c., and as the present suit had been commenced without any other demand being made on the defendant than a letter sent through the post to a place from whence he was three hundred miles distant in the interior, the verdict passed without costs.

A Brute.—A man named Wakeley was yesterday brought before the Police Court by his wife, to find sureties of the peace towards her. It appeared that the present was the tenth time under which he had been before the Bench on a similar occurrence; and on the present occasion had, on Tuesday, after threatening to dash her brains out if she did not give him 6d., on her complying with his demand, he turned her and five children (one an infant at the breast) out of doors, in the midst of the pouring rain, and his violent conduct had been such that for the seven preceding nights she had been forced, through fear of her life, to sleep from home. Wakeley was directed to enter into sureties, himself in £40, and two of £20 each, or be imprisoned for two months—which alternative he declared his intention of taking, adding that if the gallows was before him he should use his wife as he pleased.

Charge or Robbery.—About two o'clock yesterday morning, a person named Leamington was given in charge to Constable Byrne, in a house at Miller's Point, by a female occupant in it named Mary Ann Murphy, for being illegally on the premises, and attempting to rob her. Murphy's statement was, that Leamington had effected an entry by raising her bedroom window, which opened on the street, and that she was awoke by the noise he made in ransacking a box, when she found him with her watch in his hand, and several articles (some of wearing apparel) packed up ready for removal, on which she alarmed her sister and brother, who were living in the house, and a constable was procured. Her relatives in a great measure confirmed her statement; but the account given by Leamington, and which he made in a very clear and straightforward manner, was, that in the course of the previous day he had been invited by Murphy into the house, and was stopping the night with her, when finding her robbing him of some silver, he got up, and it was on his threatening to hand her over to the police, she gave the alarm, and got her sister to fetch the constable, and cross-examined her and her witnesses as to various proceedings that had occurred during the time he had been in the house, but all unhesitatingly swore they had never seen him until he was found in the bedroom. On the apprehending constable being examined, he deposed to Leamington's telling him of his losing the money, and the amount he stated was found within a sixpence in a female's stocking between a sheet and blanket on Murphy's bed, and which had the appearance of two persons having slept in it, and that there was no trace of either the box being ransacked, or was there any bundle packed up; and, further, that on examining the outside of the window at which it was alleged the prisoner had entered, there were no footmarks. After a very lengthy examination the case was adjourned until to-day, in order to procure evidence which Leamington stated would prove the falsity of all Murphy and her relatives had deposed to.

Extensive Theft of Money. — The man Wright, who was remanded on a charge of stealing a belt containing a letter of credit on England for £130, and forty-nine sovereigns, belonging to a person named Sharpe, in a lodging house in Sussex-street, until yesterday, was again remanded until to-day.

Erratum.—In the letter signed *Samuel*, in yesterday's *Herald*, instead of "the more fact that it would injure the premiums," read "require the premiums," &c.

Police Office.—Only the first of the two magistrates, Captain Moriarty and Mr. L. Myles, on the roster, for Bench duty, yesterday, attended their summons. The Mayor and Captain Innes were, as usual, in attendance. The magistrates for to-day are Messrs. Ramsay and Sillitoe.

Forgery.—The charge against Edward Thomas Hartwell, for uttering a forged letter of credit for £119 12s. 2d. on the Bank of Australasia, and the investigation of which had been deferred in order to allow time for communication with the Melbourne Branch of the Bank, was yesterday proceeded with. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Henderson, the teller of the Bank, that on the 18th ultimo, Hartwell presented an English letter of credit for £119 12s. 2d., and as "Sydney," the place where it was payable, had evidently been written over an erasure, and the words "one hundred" had been written over the engraved "sum of" in the first line of the order, so that it came before the "nineteen pounds twelve shillings and two-pence" in the next line, suspicion was excited and he was given into custody, and on reference being made to Melbourne, it was found an original letter payable there for £19 12s. 2d. had been duly honoured, and which the witness now produced. As Mr. H. received the letter from a clerk at the counter, and as the prisoner alleged he did not present it, but that it had been handed in by a gentleman who was in the Bank with him, he was remanded until to-day for the clerk's identification of him.

Highway Robbery.—About three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a bread cart, belonging to Mr. Hensley of this city, was stopped at the Seven-mile Hollow on the Liverpool Road, at exactly the same place where Mr. Fisher's bread cart had been stopped on the previous Tuesday. In the latter case the attempt was made on the driver by two men, who observing assistance coming up before they could effect their purpose, made off into the bush. On last Tuesday the robber presented a pistol at the driver, and telling him to give up what money he had, succeded in getting twelve or fourteen shillings, all he had about him. Another baker's cart being at that moment seen coming along the road, the man bolted into the bush. The robber is described as being about six feet in height, and having on a blue regatta shirt, which he wore loose, so as to hang over his trousers, which were of dark moleskin and very dirty, and to have black crape over his face, but there being large eye holes, sufficient was seen of it to enable him to be identified.

Calcutta Commercial News.—"Calcutta, 8th January, 1848.—Dear Sir,—Since our respects of the 8th ultimo, the Bombay Mail, with London dates to the 24th November, has arrived. It reached this on the 6th instant. The Precursor, steamer, was this morning announced, but as yet we are of course without letters. Since our last, the most important failures are those of Livingston, Syers, and Co., and the suspension of payments by the Union Bank, as also by the very deservedly respected firm of Lackersteen and Brothers, consequent on the announcement by the Bombay Express of their home house having failed. The calamities of this latter firm are entirely to be attributed to the immense amount of bad paper they had purchased, and the partners meet with universal sympathy—other failures have taken place, and further very important ones are freely spoken of. Several Native Shroffs have failed, as also Sibchurn Lall and Sibshaw Lall, the large sugar merchants. Confidence is entirely broken up, and there is no prospect of any very early return of it either among Natives or Europeans. The Union Bank jobbery in regard to the large amount of indigo under its control has placed the market for this article in an uncertain and fluctuating position. In rice and sugar considerable transactions are taking place, and on prices for these staples we scarce expect to see much decline. So soon as we have more available tonnage at a cheaper rate the export business will be extensive, and you may reckon on very large supplies of rice being sent on. In imports the natives wait anxiously the forced sales, which must take place of goods belonging to insolvent estates, and their offers are made accordingly. The speculation that existed in metals has subsided, and the losses to those who gambled largely in spelter has been very considerable. In Exchange a large business has been done at 1-11¼ to ½, mostly against indigo, by bills at six months' sight sufficiently covered by collateral security. Freights are firm, and no great fall is likely to take place on the quotations in our Price Current herewith.—Dear Sir, your's faithfully, D. C. Mackey and Co."

This Day's Sale at Mr. S. Lyons's Mart.—Wine merchants and private families are reminded that Mr. Samuel Lyons sells, this day, at his Mart, at eleven o'clock, a batch of very superior sherry, just landed; also, English ale in wood and bottle, and 13 bales wool.—*Communicated.*

LATE ENGLISH NEWS.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(From the Home News, December 24.)

Oh England! "Merry England," styled of yore!
Where is thy mirth? Thy jocund laughter where?
The sweat of labour on the brow of care
Makes a mute answer—driven from every door!
The Maypole cheers the village green no more,
Nor harvest-home, nor Christmas mummers rare.
The tired mechanic at his lecture sighs.
And of the Learned, which, with all his lore,
Has leisure to be wise?

By the Author of Philip Van Artevelde.

The year 1847 is gliding quietly into the ocean of the past, and a new year is dawning upon us. A year, let us hope, of as much better augury compared to this which is still lingering, as the present was to the preceding year. Last year, Christmas starved us, cold and scarcity pinched the poor. The temperature of this Christmas eve is that of autumn, and the proofs of plenty are lavishly exhibited. There is a better heart too, and a livelier hope in the people; and, though commercial crisis, and the panic, and the famine, and the fever, and influenza, have swept over us, the year up to its close has been a healthful one.

There is now so little of political agitation that we may ask with *Punch*,

Where are the questions of a former day,
The agitations of the latter years?
How hath the Vote by Ballot pass'd away?
Of Universal Suffrage now who hears?
Where are they to be found?
In the ocean of our troubles,
With the wrecks of Railway bubbles;
In the Irish gulf profound,
Drown'd, drown'd, drown'd!
Where sleep the

the money-market. The *Times* of this morning thus comments on the rate of discount reduced to five per cent. :—

"The alteration of the rate of discount to-day by the Bank of England is a step of very questionable expediency, but is one which will cause no surprise, since so long as the direction is constituted in its present shape there can be little question that, however tardy may be its decisions in raising the charge for accommodation, time will never be lost in seizing an opportunity for its reduction. That the accounts of the Bank, as they stand at this moment, exhibit it in a condition to extend its advances, may readily be admitted, while it is also clear that if such extension is to take place it must be at a rate such as that which has to-day been decided upon. But these accounts are only to be regarded as of a temporary character, preparatory to the payment of the dividends within a fortnight from this date. With a reserve of seven millions against banking liabilities, for deposits not exceeding seventeen or eighteen millions, some relaxation under ordinary circumstances would seem perfectly warrantable; but when a large proportion of those deposits are to be called for in a few days, the case is greatly altered. Hitherto, at the period of the dividends the Bank has usually had large amounts falling in from loans advanced during the shutting, but this year there are no such outstanding resources, and in its present position, therefore, we see all that it has to rely upon. At this time last year, the reserve in the banking department was more than two millions higher, and the securities held were nearly two millions lower than the amounts at which they stand in the *Gazette* return of this day week; and although an improvement may be shown in to-morrow night's publication, and further payments on revenue account, as well as for bills daily running off, are yet to be expected, the state of affairs will still not seem such as to render the present expedient necessary, when by two weeks' delay a far better judgment might have been formed of its desirableness and safety. Even the argument of a consideration for public convenience, which, although always a pernicious one when used in banking matters, is oftentimes made use of, does not exist in the present case, for there is no want of accommodation in ordinary channels at 5 per cent.; and the only public effect, therefore, of the measure seems likely to be that it will be regarded as a sort of manifesto in favour of cheap money, and thus cause the four, or six, or eight millions of railway calls (whatever the ultimate sum is to prove) for January to be followed up in February with like vigour. On the whole, therefore, although the step may not appear actually a dangerous one, it certainly cannot be regarded as exhibiting that example of caution which from a public establishment might be demanded."

There are rumours of an augmentation in the army, an additional company, it is stated, will be added to each ten battalions of artillery, and there are other symptoms of some attention being paid to our defences, of the want of which such serious complaints have been made.

There are some personal matters which merit mention, and the more so as our details of some of them have given way to more pressing matter. The Chancellors of England and Ireland are both, it is believed, on their deathbeds. Lord Cottenham is slightly improved, and Chancellor Brady has the strength of two men to struggle with disease. Anxious eyes, however, are looking to the vacant woolsacks. The state of the church is disturbed by a less natural cause than that which moves the men of the law. Of Dr. Hampden's case, which is now the general theme, we have elsewhere given a somewhat more lengthened notice than we could find space for in this department. There are other personal matters on the *tapis* of a less agreeable kind; the outlawry of Lord William Paget; and the examination of Lord William Vane for stealing, not a pair, but two odd slippers from a shop in the Burlington Arcade. The opposition in Parliament complain that the Jewish Relief Bill is a personal measure, and the great personal measure of accusation against Lord Palmerston is happily postponed till after the holidays. There is yet another personal topic, and that somewhat of the strongest. Mr. Cobden, who has sold his business and set up as a statesman, has, it seems, sketched a plan for the payment of the national debt. He proposes a free trade in peace, and the laying down of arms by mutual consent all over Europe. The money now laid out on the army is to be saved for the payment of church rates and the reduction of taxes! As in the case of the Corn-law-League, England is to set the example. Fancy England without a soldier *now*, when there are 80,000 Austrian troops in the Voralberg, 40,000 French on the frontiers of Switzerland, 60,000 on the frontiers of the Pyrenees, and in the Lombard States of Italy are 180,000 motley troops under the banner of Austria. We are to look on, according to Mr. Cobden, and imitate America (in Mexico?) by abstaining from all interference with foreign states. Mr. Cobden does not believe it possible that these fanged wolves may join together at a moment, if such a prey as England lay exposed, and wreak their common quarrel upon her.

The most startling foreign news of the fortnight was a communication from Paris, through the *Morning Post*, to the effect that Louis Philippe was on the point of abdication. The The Duchess of Orleans, it stated, was intriguing to secure the regency for herself on the death of the King, during the minority of her son; and that her cause was espoused by many of the most celebrated among the public men of the day. Now as the question of the regency has been long ago settled, we do not see why such an ambition on the part of the Duchess of Orleans, supposing it to exist, should have induced Louis Philippe to anticipate the hour of laying aside the sceptre. The news, however, has not been confirmed, and is not worth discussing. To-day's post brings news that Louis Philippe has been seized with apoplexy, a tale as true no doubt as the other.

The general news is not of exciting interest. There is little from Portugal or Spain beyond caballing and intrigue; and nothing that demands notice from Holland or Belgium. Italy is still fervent, overboiling in Tuscany and Sardinia, and not without ebullition at Rome. One curious incident there is, the placarding of the walls by Cicerouacchio with the declaration that he has no patronage for place-hunters, and repudiating those who pretend to be collecting a tribute for him as for one who merits maintenance at the public expense. He has done his duty as a citizen, and he hopes to do so, and to work honestly for his own support. This hint for patriots is worth consideration out of Italy. The tyranny of the Radical party, and the self-abasement, the cowardice, or treachery of the Sonderbund, in its several cantons, go on as before. European interference or intervention is not now probable, and would effect but little.

The triumph of Lord Palmerston is that he joined Austria, Prussia, and France in appearance, at the eleventh hour, that he was calculatingly slow in declaring for conditional intervention. The result of this policy, the subject of such unenviable triumph, is the establishment of the revolutionary principle in Switzerland, which will not rest there. It has given power to men who use it first to banish the most learned of the citizens; secondly, to levy heavy fines and confiscations on people whom they have either subjugated or delivered: if the former, as the men of the seven cantons assert, they are guilty of a tyrannical exaction, if the latter, they are the falsest of friends, the King Stork after the King Log they have removed. They have not only pillaged monasteries but colleges, not only nunneries but seminaries and schools. They have banished the teaching class, without supplying their places. They have absorbed the Trappist monastery on the summit of St. Gothard, but they have left no one to supply the place to the forlorn and perishing wanderer of the monks and their dogs. They have proscribed some of the noblest and ablest citizens, imposed numerous pecuniary penalties on others for the crime of asserting their rights, and they have supplied the place of the tyranny and bigotry they condemned, by a tyranny ten times more oppressive, and a bigotry infinitely more exclusive. They have gagged the Press, and set individual liberty in the stocks; they have muzzled the political speaker, and banished all who dared publicly to differ from their own view of their own proceedings. They have wrought incredible wrong and injury by the strong hand, and all this has the sanction of England, and is the triumph of Lord Palmerston.

We call attention to a singular case of lunacy which we have reasons for reporting at a length unusual with us. By the way, another commission has been issued since our last, to enquire into the state of mind of the Misses Collins, daughters of a deceased officer in the Madras army.

The trial of Sir W. Young will interest and surprise our readers. We have given as full a report as it was possible to find space for. On this subject, too, we have reason to believe that the gentlemen of the long robe will speedily be called upon again. An appointment presented by a noble lord, a member of the Directors, is more than likely to become an early subject of investigation.

These, and other matters under our home Indian head, have occupied so large a portion of our paper, and the Parliamentary proceedings have been so lengthy, that we are compelled to exclude our usual literary extracts, and greatly to condense the general news.

IRELAND.

The morning papers of Monday last (the 20th), quote Irish papers and letters from Dublin of the 19th. Two new and awful murders are recorded. One in Tipperary: an elder brother, who had wronged a younger brother, was visited by a party of the wild justice wreakers, at midnight. His wife was dragged out of bed, and the man beheaded and embowelled—ripped up the middle with a knife! The second murder was one which will probably lead to more. It took place at Hospital, near Limerick: the victim was one of seven brothers. He was shot dead, and robbed of £30, by a party of assassins on Thursday night, and in his own parlour.

Threatening letters have been laid on the steps of the hall door at Bishop's Court, for the Earl and Countess of Clonmell, and their steward. These are the father and mother and servant of the Hon. C. Lawless, so popular in Conciliation Hall, and are among the kindest of the landlord families in the kingdom.

Four-fifths of the gentry of Sligo and Lettrim will pass the winter in England, so annoyed are they by threatening letters.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

DR. HAMPDEN.

Thirteen Bishops addressed Lord John Russell to deprecate, in the name of the church, the appointment of Dr. Hampden to the Bishopric of Hereford. The following is the Prime Minister's reply:—[This has already appeared in the *Herald*.]

The next address was from an immense number of laymen. The following is Lord John's answer:—

"Chesham-place, December 10, 1847.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I have had the honour to receive your representation on the subject of my recommendation of Dr. Hampden to the Queen for the see of Hereford.

"I am aware that there exists a strong feeling on the part of some laymen and clergymen against Dr. Hampden; but that the appointment should excite feelings of bitterness, is, I hope, an error, as it would show a sad want of Christian charity on the part of those who would indulge such feelings.

"The consequences with which I am threatened I am prepared to encounter; as I believe the appointment will tend to strengthen the Protestant character of our Church, so seriously threatened of late by many defections to the Church of Rome. Among the chiefs of these defections are to be found the leading promoters of the movement against Dr. Hampden eleven years ago in the University of Oxford.

"I had hoped the conduct of Dr. Hampden as Regius Professor of Divinity, and head of a theological board at Oxford, had effaced the memory of that unworthy proceeding.

"I have the honour to be,
"My lords and gentlemen,
"Your obedient servant,
"J. RUSSELL.

"To certain Lay Members of the Church of England."

The next attack was in the form of a long and eloquent letter from the Bishop of Exeter, in the course of which—we regret that its great length prevents our giving it entire—the Right Rev. Prelate says:—

"My lord, the Crown has no right, can have no right, (I trust, too, that it will be found to have no power,) to force a bishop on the Church whom the Church has a just right to reject as a 'setter forth of erroneous and strange doctrine, contrary to God's Word.' True, my lord, the statute 25 Henry VIII., chap. 20—Magna Charta of tyranny—does give to the Crown a power which your lordship has been pleased to call a 'right' to condemn to prison and to penury any Dean or any Chapter which may refuse compliance with such a mandate. But no statute has the power to effect the execution of the mandate itself; no statute has the power to make an honest and conscientious Chapter to elect, or an honest and conscientious Prelate to consecrate to the office of bishop, such a person as I have described above."

To this remonstrance the Premier's pithy reply was the publication in the *Gazette* of the *congé d'elire* for Dr. Hampden's election.

The Archdeacon of London has sent round to his clergy, for their signatures, a declaration of opinion that Government ought not to interpose the authority of the Crown against any legal proceedings which may afford Dr. Hampden the opportunity of justifying his appointment, by proving the conformity of his opinions to those of the Church of England. The Chancellor and clergy of Carlisle have presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury a petition that steps may be taken to save the Church from such an appointment until his faith is established before a competent tribunal.

An important letter has been addressed to the Queen by the Dean of Hereford, who, after reminding her Majesty of the Oxford decree against Dr. Hampden and the refusal afterwards to rescind it, goes on—

"For all these reasons, and not least because, in common, as we believe, with almost every considerate Churchman, we are desirous and anxious that the prerogative of the Crown in nominating to bishoprics should be for ever established on its only firm foundation—the confidence of the Church in the wisdom, the justice, the purity, the considerate and conscientious moderation with which it is exercised—we most humbly pray your Majesty to name and recommend some other person whom your Majesty shall think meet to be elected by us for our bishop, or that your Majesty will graciously relieve us from the necessity of proceeding to the election till you shall have been pleased to submit Dr. Renn Dickson Hampden's published writings, so judged, as aforesaid, by the Convocation of the University of Oxford, to the judgment either of the two Houses of Convocation of Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, which is now sitting, or of the Provincial Council of Bishops of the same province, assisted by such divines as your Majesty, or the said Provisional Council shall be pleased to call, or of some other competent tribunal which your Majesty shall be graciously pleased to appoint. In order whereunto we have appointed for the day of election the day of December instant, being the day from the receipt of your Majesty's *congé d'elire*, and last which we can lawfully appoint.

"And we are the more emboldened to lay this our humble supplication at the feet of your Majesty by your known cordial attachment to our Holy and Apostolic Church, and by your faithful and uniform observance of the oath made by your Majesty at your coronation, 'that you will maintain and preserve to the utmost of your power the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof.' And even if it could be imagined that these last-mentioned considerations apply not to our case, we should, nevertheless, confidently rely on your Majesty's experienced regard for that dearest and most sacred right of every class and description of your subjects, the right of liberty of conscience, and on your having at the head of your Majesty's councils a noble lord, the proudest boast of whose illustrious house, as well as of his own public life, it hitherto has been to assert that right for all men, against all opponents—a right which would in our persons be trampled to the very dust if, in spite of all our just and reasonable reclamations, we be coerced, under the threatened penalties of Præmunire, to elect for our bishop a person whom we cannot conscientiously believe, so long as the aforesaid judgment stands against him, to be 'meet to be elected' to that most holy office."

Dr. Hampden himself has addressed a long letter to the Prime Minister, in defence of himself. He says:—First, then, my lord, I most solemnly deny the scandalous imputation. As an honest man I say, I do not, and never did for one moment of life, in thought or word, hold or maintain any other doctrine respecting our Lord's most holy Person and His blessed work of Redemption, than that which is plainly set forth from Scripture in the articles and formularies of our Church. I hold, too, and have ever held most firmly, the full doctrine of the Holy Trinity, as stated on the same authority in the same documents of the Church.

Certainly, whatever may have been the first design of the statute referred to, it has had no effect. It has been practically a dead letter. I have continued to preach and lecture in the University, without any diminution of attendance or respect on account of it. No Divinity Professor before me, I believe, has been better attended, or received more marks of confidence from his hearers.

Then, my lord, if further witnesses are needed to my character as a Christian minister, let the thousands who have heard my sermons and my lectures speak for me. Again, let any of my parishioners, who have known my manner of life and conversation now for twelve years past, and my whole ministry among them, in the church, in the school, and from house to house, be called to give their evidence. But let not the public be deluded into a rash and false judgment by anonymous slanderers in newspapers. Nor let any undue weight be attributed to meetings convened by circulars sent through the country, under the instigation of a few individuals, who are, for the most part, well-known adversaries, not only of me, but of all that is Protestant in our Church.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Shelburne is to be the new Lord of the Admiralty, to succed Lord Ebrington, who has accepted the office of one of the Secretaries to the Poor-Law Commission.—*Observer*.

Rumour has been busy as to the successor of Mr. Charles Buller in the office of Judge Advocate-General. Mr. Romilly, the member for Devonport, was talked of as likely to be offered the appointment, but his extensive practice at the bar made it improbable that he would accept it.

On the 1st of August last there were 25,000 English residing at Paris and in the environs. At Bolougne there were 7000, and at Calais 4000, 25,000 resided in other parts of France. Their expenses are reckoned altogether at £5,000,000.—*Paris Ministerial Paper*.

The continued indisposition of the Lord Chancellor has given rise to various speculations in political circles; and it is generally surmised, that after so serious an illness—even in the event of such a result as everybody hopes for—his lordship will decline to resume the exercise of his arduous official duties. In that case, the prevailing opinion is that Mr. Baron Rolfe will succeed to the Woolsack.—*Morning Post*.

The *Dublin Morning Post* announces the following Irish appointments as actually made—Mr. Moore, Judge at the Queen's Bench; Mr. Monahan, Attorney-General; Mr. Hatchell, Solicitor-General; Mr. Baldwin, Law Adviser.

It is understood the augmentation of the Army, including the Artillery, will be 12,000. The Militia are not to be called out; but, in their place, an Army of Reserve, somewhat similar to the German Landwehr, and to be officered from the half-pay list, will be formed. *Dublin Evening Post*.

COMMERCIAL.

London Market Report, December 24.—Owing to the distress generally prevailing throughout the country, and the numbers unemployed in the manufacturing districts, the falling off in consumption continues, notwithstanding the low prices ruling for most articles. Under those circumstances, the business which has been transacted in the produce market since our last has not been of an extensive kind. Prices, however, do not show much variation, though in particular instances a decline may be noticed, and it is, moreover, generally believed that, as regards some articles, quotations must go lower. Still importers are looking for better rates, and latterly sales have not been pressed, so that there is a perceptible reduction in the quantities brought forward. Money too, is more plenty, and discounts are lower, the rates being from 5½ to 6½ per cent. on good paper. At a weekly meeting of the Bank of England yesterday, the minimum rate of interest was fixed at 5 per cent., so that discounts will now go lower.

The amount of bills drawn by the Hon. the East India Company from the 7th to the 23rd of December, 1847:—On Bengal, £28,054 11s. 6d.; Madras, £12,013 12s. 9d.; on Bombay £475. Total, £40,543 4s. 3d.

Money Market—Thursday Evening.—At the breaking up of the Bank Court this afternoon it was announced that the rate of discount had been reduced to 5 per cent.

There have been some fluctuations in the English funds to-day, but prices at the close of business were nearly the same as those of yesterday. The first quotation of consols was 85¼ to ⅜, from which they advanced to 85½. Some sales, alleged to have been made in consequence of news from Paris, sent them back to 85¼, whence, on the appearance of the bank notice, they again advanced to 85½ to ⅝, at which they closed. Bank stock left off 187½ to 188½; reduced three per cents., 85 to ½; three and a quarter per cents., 86⅜ to ½; long annuities, 8⅛; India bonds, 15s. to 10s. disc., and exchequer bills, 9s. to 12s. premium.

The transactions in the former market were—Brazilian, at 79½; Spanish five per cents. for money and the account, at 18¼; passive, at 4¼; the three per cents., at 30¼; Dutch two and a half per cents., at 56; and the four per cent. certificates, at 85½.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SWITZERLAND.

Advices from Berne, of the 14th, show the working of the new state of things. A fine of 300,000 Swiss francs is passed on Neufchatel: and the canton will pay it. A fine of 15,000 francs has also been laid on Appenzell-Rhodes-interior, for having refused to send its contingent against the Sonderbund. In Schwyts, the Radicals had compelled the government to resign. In Unterwald, Lucerne, and Friburg, they were also carrying everything before them. In Valais, their provisional government had hastened to enforce the Diet's decree of the 2nd December, compelling the seven Sonderbund cantons to pay the expenses of the war. The share allotted to Valais was 200,000 francs, to be paid by the 17th instant, 80,000 francs being imposed on the Grand St. Bernard House, Mont Joux; 50,000 francs on the Abbey of St. Maurice d'Agaum; 20,000 francs on the Bishop of Sion; 20,000 francs on the Chapter; 10,000 francs on the Canon Rivas; and 20,000 francs on the Counsellors of State, Members of the Grand Council, and other functionaries, "who had excited the rebellion against the Confederation." Another decree of the Valais provisional government expels the Jesuits, and confiscates their property. Even Zug, which has submitted and capitulated without firing a shot, is oppressed by the predominating party. Its Landamann, M. Bossard, notifies to the people, by a proclamation, dated the 10th instant, that in virtue of a decree of the Radical "Provisional Government," a company of carbineers has wrested from him his seals of office, although entrusted to him by a general assembly of the people.

A Light from Rome.—A letter from Rome, of the 2nd instant, in the *Cologne Gazette*, says:—The affairs of the Jesuits have naturally caused the Pope great anxiety. Shortly before hostilities broke out in Switzerland many prayers and petitions reached the Holy See to pronounce the decisive word, which possibly might prevent a civil war. Ventura also advised him to take this step; but Pius replied, "I have not the power, as Pope, to banish the Jesuits from Lucerne; but if, from their own feelings and inclination, they would voluntarily retire, they would remove a great burthen from my mind." The person to whom these words were addressed thought himself bound to repeat them to the Jesuits. He represented to Father Rotham that the time for his taking an active part had arrived, and that even if it was too late to prevent bloodshed, his immediate recall of the Jesuits from Lucerne would, at least, prevent the heavy accusation that they, the messengers of peace, had become the sole cause of discord and war. Father Rotham replied, "Perhaps you are right; but I am not the only master. I am dependent upon my council of the four *consultori*, who think that at this moment, when their stay at Lucerne threatens danger to themselves, our brethren cannot with honour leave it." This is an authentic statement of the negotiations at Rome.

Sir Stratford Canning arrived at Neufchatel on the morning of the 7th; and soon afterwards had an interview with M. de Sydow, the Prussian Envoy. He departed the same evening for Berne; where he arrived late on the 8th. On the following day, Sir Stratford had a conference with Mr. Peel; and subsequently an interview with M. Ochsenbein, at which he delivered his credentials; but finding the changed position of affairs, he signified his intention to withhold any note on the subject of mediation until furnished with fresh instructions from London.

Private letters from Berne mention that on the 11th instant the Diet had met, and after a long discussion had condemned the Canton of Neufchatel to pay to the Confederation, in expiation of the non-fulfilment of its Federal duties, a sum equal to £18,000. It was generally believed that the Canton would obey the decree; and thus the vexed question would be set at rest.

The Diet has returned a reply to the Prussian note, couched in terms similar to those employed in addressing France and Austria.

Meanwhile, the cantons of the defunct league were proceeding with the election of their respective grand councils and other cantonal authorities. The popular assemblies of these cantons had respectively passed resolutions similar in substance to those of Friburg and Lucerne, renouncing the league, and acknowledging the authority of the Diet.

ITALY.

The *Presse* has the following from Cagliari, dated the 8th:—"The Sardinian deputation returned to Cagliari on the 3rd by the Imperial steamer Malfattone. Archbishop Marengin remains at Genoa, having been invested by the King with the grand cordon of the Order of the Annunziata. The deputation brought news that his Majesty Charles Albert had granted the application of the Sardinian people. In fact, Baron Sappa, Intendant-General of Finances, was arrived with the royal despatch. The Malfattone, which, as soon as she was in sight, made a signal of the good news she brought by hoisting four flags, had not entered the port before the whole population was assembled to welcome the deputation on landing. It was received by the municipality, and attended to the royal palace, with cries of "Long live the King!" "Long live Pius IX.!" "Reform for ever!" Baron Sappa showed the people that he was the bearer of the royal despatch to the Viceroy. On reaching the palace the Viceroy came out on the balcony, and delivered the following address: 'People of Sardinia, your wishes and mine have been entirely fulfilled by our Sovereign. All the earnest cares of his Majesty are devoted to your happiness. You have the glory of having ever been faithful and attached to the Throne. Leap with joy at the noble compensation conferred upon you by the great King Charles Albert, and join to your glorious and unspotted fidelity, to your respectful and filial submission and devotion to the King and the Royal Family, the full expression of your unbounded gratitude, and prove that, as the monarch is a loving father, you are also grateful children.' The royal charter declares that shortly the island of Sardinia shall enjoy all the reforms granted to Piedmont—that all parts of the kingdom shall have their interests so united as to form but one family. In the mean time the export duties on wines and oil destined for the States of Sardinia shall cease to be imposed in Sardinia. On the 4th, *Te Deum* was chaunted in the cathedral, and in the evening there was a general illumination, which was repeated for three successive nights. Since then the cockades have ceased to be worn. The towns are all quiet, but not so the villages; which, wishing to profit by the circumstances of the moment, refuse to pay their taxes, and drive away the collectors who come to demand them."

The *Florence Gazette*, of the 8th, announces that the Grand Duke of Tuscany had most graciously received a deputation from Pietra Santa, Serravezza, and Stazzema, to express the gratitude of the inhabitants of those places for his efforts to retain his sovereignty over them, and which have been crowned with success.

The *Patria*, of Florence, of the 10th, states that the question of Pontremoli is settled. Pontremoli will belong to Tuscany till the Duke of Lucca takes possession of Parma. Its future destiny is still undecided.

Ferrara is still held by the Austrians. Mr. Newman is on his way to England with the bull for the establishment of twelve bishops and an archbishop for England.

FRANCE.

The reform banquets continue: large meetings have taken place at Montpelier, at Castres, at Nieubourg, and at St. Denis.

The French government is about to send a mission to Persia. The young Duke of Dino is to be the envoy. The ostensible object of the mission is to present the Shah of Persia with some handsome presents from the King of the French.

The French squadron on the African coast has cost France, during last year, 13,499,000 francs; has taken fourteen slave ships, most of them Brazilian—more than half of which have been returned to their owners. The slaves liberated are 272.

Abd-el-Kader has offered submission to the Emperor of Morocco; but complains of the terms the emperor would impose. He has some thoughts, it seems, of submitting to the Governor-General of Algeria.

The yearly service for the repose of the soul of Napoleon, was celebrated at the church of the Invalids, on the 15th instant.

The Duchess de Bordeaux is said to be in a way to give to the world another pretender to the throne of France.

GERMANY.

Cassel.—His Royal Highness, the new Elector, has issued a proclamation, in which he declares his intention to lay before the Estates of his country, as soon as assembled, a plan for different modifications and alterations in the Hessian constitution, granted by his late father. Great excitement prevailed at Cassel as to the contents of this important document.

Death of Mr. Liston.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Liston, the celebrated surgeon. He was a native of Scotland; and practised during the early part of his life in Edinburgh,—where his anatomical knowledge and skill as an operator obtained for him a deservedly high reputation. On the opening of University College Hospital, London, he was invited to become one of its surgeons and Professor of Chemical Surgery to the Medical School,—posts which he accepted and filled with distinguished success. He has published several surgical works; but was most distinguished for the skill and success of his operations. Some weeks ago he was attacked with hæmorrhage from the throat,—which terminated his existence on Tuesday last. In person Mr. Liston was tall, strong, and well made—with a powerful muscular development, which contributed not a little to his success as an operator. His hand and arm might have formed models for a Hercules; and the power which they possessed, governed by a well-disciplined will, formed a not unimportant element of the dexterity which he exhibited in the performance of surgical operations. These powerful limbs might be compared to the trunk of an elephant, which is equally competent to the pulling down of a tree and the picking up of a pin:—so Liston's hands availed him for those operations in which manual power alone enabled him to use his instruments with success as well as those in which the most delicate manipulation was required. His mind was more distinguished by perceptive than reflective power. He arrived at his conclusions with astonishing rapidity—and seemed to comprehend at a glance the requirements of any particular case. This faculty of reaching correct conclusions without the mind being cognizant of the intervening process is undoubtedly an attribute of genius; and it was one which in no small degree contributed to Mr. Liston's success as a surgeon, and gave him the boldness and decision that he evinced when performing the most appalling operations in surgery. To these physical and mental powers he added great industry. He was a constant student of anatomy—spending much of his little leisure time in the practice of dissection.

Railway News.—Suspension of Works.—Thousands and tens of thousands of discharged labourers are now roaming about the country idle, and rushing into the metropolis, hesitating not a moment on the way to enter bakers' or other provision shops, and consume the property therein "upon the premises," some reckless of all consequences, others by design to provide themselves with board and lodging at the public expense, in prisons rather than in workhouses. The magistrates at some of the metropolitan police courts have been also applied to for assistance on behalf of the more honest or less desperate portion of them; the majority are already literally penniless. In several places, such as at Neath, where the suspension has only recently taken place, the poor fellows have been lounging about the streets and roads in crowds for a whole week, as if waiting patiently for some hopeless job. For the last three weeks one contractor alone there has discharged fifty men each week, and several others are now at a stand; as are now, also, the works on the Huddersfield and Manchester, which there does not appear to have been any intention to suspend, at least on the part of the directors,—the contractors, Messrs. Nowell and Hattersley, having themselves suspended the works, as the *Manchester Guardian* states, in consequence of a heavy balance in their favour remaining unpaid by the company, whom they are about to proceed against at law. Both at the Huddersfield and Stalybridge end, accordingly, the workmen have been paid off during the past week.—*Builder*.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

LATEST FROM AMERICA.

Liverpool, Thursday, December 16, 8½ P.M.—The mail steamer Acadia, Captain Shannon, has just arrived, but as she did not leave the port of Halifax until the 5th instant, her passage is considered a fine one for the season, being a run of eleven days. The main point of present interest is the continued flow of specie towards this country. The Acadia brings 80,000 sovereigns: the packet ship Hottinguer arrived to-day, with about 20,000 sovereigns; and the Roscius, now on her voyage, has also 20,000 sovereigns on board. Exchange ruled high; 10 to 12½ was the current rate for prime bills, and none others could be disposed of in the market. In the absence of any later news from Europe, the market for bread stuffs and cotton had not been influenced to much extent, either above or below previous rates. The colder state of the weather, and the probable early closing of the navigation by frost, had created a great degree of firmness among the holders of flour and grain, notwithstanding the receipts by the Hudson were continued on a large scale.

The *New York Courier* says:—"In our market, since the arrival of the Acadia, with dates to the 4th instant, from Liverpool, there is not much activity. Cotton has declined steadily here and at the south, until to-day, when from New Orleans, under date of November 20th, by mail, we hear of a considerable reaction, which has been measurably followed here, and cotton may be said to be here little lower than before the Acadia's arrival, after being down here one cent. In New Orleans it left off on the 20th, about ¼ to ⅛ of a cent lower than before the news by the Washington—that by the Acadia not having reached there—after having been from 1½ to 1¾ cents lower. The telegraphic report to-day, with New Orleans dates to the 23rd in the evening, makes a further rise, but this would probably be counteracted by the Acadia's accounts. In bread stuffs we have nothing to add to former advices. The weather, within the last forty-eight hours, has become very cold, and if it continues so for forty-eight hours longer, the canals will be closed, and the main artery of our supply of flour be shut off. The arrivals for many days past have averaged from 15,000 to 18,000 barrels a-day."

The meeting of Congress would take place on Monday, the 6th instant, and if not delayed in the choice of a Speaker, will be at once organized, and the President would deliver his Message on the 7th.

A steam-boat explosion took place on the Missouri, by which forty individuals lost their lives.

A sad catastrophe happened on Lake Michigan, to the propeller Phœnix, which caught fire; nearly 200 persons hurried themselves into eternity—some plunging into the lake, and others rushing headlong into the flames. The greater part of them were German immigrants.

Heavy Failure.—Our community have been somewhat excited by the unexpected failure of Thomas E. Warren, a stock and exchange broker of this city, on Monday last. His liabilities, it is said, will exceed 200,000 dollars.—*Troy Daily Post*.

MEXICO.

New Orleans papers of the 23rd ult. contain intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 16th of the same month.

It would seem that under the protection of the American flag, and encouraged by the strict discipline maintained among the troops, some degree of confidence, and as a consequence, of trade, was reviving; while the chief leaders of the guerilla force, after quarrelling among themselves, had manifested a desire to be at peace with the Americans, or at least, to cease from molesting them.

In the city of Mexico, and in all the other cities and towns under the subjection of the American arms, everything was quiet. At Queretaro the arrival of members of Congress promised very soon the presence of a sufficient number to authorise deliberation on the great question of peace or continued war. The designation of a president, however, would be their first duty, and the candidates most talked of were Penaly Pena, Almonte, and Herrara. Meantime, the convoys in force were steadily advancing from Vera Cruz to the capital, garrisoning the intermediate posts. A letter from Vera Cruz, dated 8th, states that the goods forwarded to the interior, via Orizaba, are no longer taxed by the Mexican authorities, showing that the guerilla force is getting weaker.

Colonel Domingues's spy company left on the 7th with despatches for General Scott.

General Taylor had not arrived at Matamoras, but would leave Monterey on the 8th.

The health of Matamoras is improving.

It was rumoured there that the States of San Luis, Zacatecas, Durango, and one other, had declared in favour of Paredes' monarchical scheme, and proffered him 18,000 troops.

Senor Iturbide is fixed upon for the throne, in case of European intervention, which is confidently calculated upon. Many Mexicans in that quarter are hostile to the movement, and are ready to join the United States to prevent its consummation.

(From the New York Tribune, of December 1.)

Petersburgh, V.A., Nov. 26.—Letters from the city of Mexico, October —, state that Atlisco, in Mexico, was entirely destroyed by an earthquake on the 23rd of October. Not a house was left standing. A large portion of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins.

Serious damage was also done to the surrounding country in the villages and monasteries, many of which were overthrown.

Canales died at Cerralvo on the 4th instant.

Louisville, Nov. 25.—By the arrival of traders from Santa Fé, later dates from that quarter have been received.

Another insurrection had taken place among the Mexicans at Chihuahua, and the American residents there forced to fly to escape being massacred, leaving much of their property behind.

Colonel Easton was mustering a force to march against the insurgents, and a battle was shortly expected to take place.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, November 30, P.M.—Cotton.—Exports and receipts of cotton at the ports of the United States during the last three weeks, and the corresponding weeks of former seasons (in thousand bales):—

	To Gt. Britain.	France.	Other.	Total Exports.
1847	24	20	11	55
1846	27	25	4	56
1845	72	20	2	94
1844	46	20	8	74
1843	45	27	4	76
1842	68	18	5	91

	Receipts.	Remaining Stocks in Ports.
1847	118	230
1846	148	219
1845	154	219
1844	152	220
1843	150	227
1842	182	198

By making up our tables to a week later than the general printed reports (viz., to 20th November, at Southern ports) we can state the exports and receipts of cotton for the last three weeks; which show very clearly, when compared, as they are, with former seasons, how much less able or willing people have been to negociate exchange on England than on France.

Our market has been down to 7¾ cents for Liverpool fair uplands, but has recovered fully 1-4 cent in the last two or three days, holders having gathered courage from the rally at New Orleans.

Flour, &c.—Western Canal is firm at 6 dols. 6¼ c. to 6 dols. 25 c.; common southern brands are held at 6 dols. 37½ c. to 6 dols. c.; buyers come forward more freely at these rates, but are unwilling to give any advance. Rye flour is firm at 4 dols. 62½ c. to 5 dols. Corn meal 3 dols. 25 c. to 3 dols. 50 c. 2600 bushels Genesee wheat sold at 1 dol. 35 c.; 6000 ditto Ohio 1 dol. 30½ c.; 2000 ditto barley 80 c. Corn is rather inactive: 7000 bushels mixed were reported at 74½ c.

The rates of freight are, to Liverpool—Cotton, 0¼d. to 3-16d. per lb.; flour and turpentine, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per barrel; grain, 6d. to 7d. per bushel. To London—2s. 6d. per barrel for flour, and other articles in proportion. To Havre—Nominally for cotton, ½c. per lb.; flour, 50c. per barrel; ashes 10 dols. per ton; rice 10 dols. per ton.

Exchange on England has again advanced, the closing rates being 110 to 110¼ per cent.; but private bills are almost entirely withheld from the market. Bills on France 5·25 to 5·23¾.

Government Securities.

			Offered.	Asked.
U. S. Loan, 6 per cent.		1862	102¼	102¾
Ditto	5 "	1853	92¾	93
Ditto	6 "	1856	101	101¼
Ditto	6 "	1867	102¼	103

Treasury Notes, 6 per cent.

Foreign Exchanges.

Exchange on London	109¼	to	110¼
Ditto on Paris	5·22½	to	5·25
Ditto on Amsterdam	40	to	40¼
Ditto on Hamburgh	35½	to	36
Ditto on Bremen	78½	to	79

New Orleans, November 25, P.M.—Cotton.—The cotton market yesterday and to-day was animated, the sales amounting to 8000 bales, at an advance of an eighth to three-eighths of a cent per lb.

Flour.—Sales of choice Ohio were made 5 dollars 25 cents per barrel; of Illinois at 5 dollars 50 cents, and of St. Louis at 6 dollars.

Freights.—We note engagements for Liverpool at a halfpenny for cotton.

Exchange.—Sixty-day bills on New York were done at 2½ to 3 per cent. discount; sight drafts at ½ to ¾. Bills on London, 104½ to 106. Treasury notes, 100.

Terrible Steam-boat Disaster.

(From the New York Tribune of November 27.)

Pittsburgh, November 26.—On Sunday morning last, about four o'clock, the propeller Phœnix, bound up to the lakes, when within seventeen miles of Sheboygan was discovered to be on fire under the deck. It was found impossible to extinguish the flames. She had more than 200 passengers on board, thirty of whom took to small boats, and were picked up by the steamer Delaware, which soon hove in sight, but not in time to save those on board. The remainder were burned or drowned.

Captain Street was sick in his state-room and was saved. 150 passengers were emigrating Hollanders. Every attention was extended to the sufferers by the captain and crew of the Delaware. The Phœnix was owned by Pease and Allen, Cleveland, and insured for 15,000 dollars.

(From the New York Tribune of November 29.)

The following telegraphic despatch gives some more particulars in regard to the terrible disaster we have already announced. From the wording of this dispatch, we are led to hope that the mortality has not been so great as at first announced:—

"Pittsburgh, November 26, 2 P.M.—News has just reached here, by way of the lakes, of a sad catastrophe which happened on Lake Michigan, by which, nearly 200 human beings have been hurried into an untimely grave.

"On Sunday morning last the propeller Phœnix, bound up the lake, was discovered to be on fire within 19 miles of Sheboygan. The fire broke out under the deck, and a fresh wind prevailing, spread with fearful rapidity. The utmost consternation prevailed among the passengers, and it was impossible, amid the excitement which followed, to make the proper efforts to stay the flames and save the boat.

"There were over 200 passengers on board, and the scene was heart-rending in the extreme. Mothers crying in frantic madness for their children—wives clinging to their husbands, and crying aloud for mercy from above. Some in desperation plunged into the lake; others in their wild delirium rushed headlong into the flames. It was a harrowing spectacle, and humanity shudders at the recital of it. Captain Sweet, who was on a bed of sickness, was saved in one of the boats.

"Those who so miraculously escaped in the boats, were shortly after picked up by the steamer Delaware, which hove in sight just in time to witness the dreadful fate of those on board the ill-starred Phœ

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

(From the Standard, December 17.)

A MEETING of gentlemen was held yesterday, at the residence of Mr. Lennox Boyd, M.P., No. 8, Waterloo-place, for the purpose of forming a committee to devise the best means of carrying into effect resolutions which had been agreed to at a meeting held on the previous Saturday, to promote emigration to Australia. Amongst those present we observed—

James Ralfe, Esq., Edward Green, Esq., Hon. Francis Scott, M.P., Capt. Chisholm, H.E.I.C., W. D. Hague, Esq., J. H. Storey, Esq., G. H. Donaldson, Esq., John Boyd, Esq., M.P., S. Sydney, Esq., W. P. Trevelyan, Esq., S. Browning, Esq., John Evans, Esq., Capt. A. Davies, R.N., Capt. J. H. Hamilton, R.N., Mark Boyd, Esq., J. W. Sutherland, Esq., G. H. Wray, Esq., Thomas Bateson, Esq., M.P., Lord John Chichester, M.P., William Westgarth, Esq., Thomas Shaen Carter, Esq., A. Shafto Adair, Esq., M.P., Thomas Mountford Nurse, Esq., William Bertram Evans, Esq., B. B. Cabbell, Esq., M.P., Dr. Rutherford, Sir Thomas Mitchell, John Yates, Esq., Archibald Boyd, Esq., Edward Lennox Boyd, Esq., John Connell, Esq., D. Q. Henriques, Esq., Charles Bianconi, Esq., Sir M. B. Brooke, Bart., M.P., John Young, Esq., M.P., Sir Edward Macnaghten, Bart., M.P., Frederick Hale Thomson, Esq., R. Montgomery Martin, Esq., Jacob Montefiore, Esq., Archibald Boyd, Esq., (New South Wales), Lord Crofton, William Sprott Boyd, Esq., &c.

On the motion of Lord John Chichester, seconded by Mr. Boyd, M.P., the chair was taken by

Mr. F. Scott, M.P., who said he believed that the gentlemen present were aware that there had been a meeting of parties interested in the question of emigration to Australia held in these rooms on Saturday last. The gentlemen who were present on that occasion thought the various matters brought under their notice were of so much importance that they proposed a further consideration of them on this day, and he had been requested to take the chair. Their object was to consider and adopt the best means of transferring those persons in the United Kingdom who were unable to procure the means of subsistence, to a clime where they would find a capital soil, and where they could obtain food and clothing for a moderate amount of labour. The principles of emigration were so well known and acknowledged, that it would be unnecessary for him to enter into any details. The only question they had to consider was the mode of carrying those principles into practice. He would not detain the meeting further than to refer to the resolutions which had been passed at the meeting on Saturday last. They were three in number. The first was to the effect "that the colony of Australia, from the salubrity of its climate, the demand for labour that now exists, and is likely to increase, the abundance of food for the support of the labourer, and its other advantages, both social and physical, offers in the opinion of this meeting, an admirable outlet for emigration." The second stated, "That this meeting will do its utmost to urge on her Majesty's government the propriety of giving pecuniary assistance in aid of an emigration to the colony upon a large scale, being deeply impressed with the conviction that the relief that would thus be afforded to the distress in Ireland and Scotland, while it would secure a comfortable provision for the emigrants themselves, could not fail to lay the foundation of wealth and prosperity in an important part of her Majesty's dominions, the benefits of which the mother country would ultimately reap." And the third stated, "That the meeting feels confident that the colony itself will liberally contribute to any measure of pecuniary aid which the government of this country may sanction." These resolutions were unanimously adopted. He regretted to state that Lord Farnham, who had moved the second resolution, was unable to be present at the meeting, in consequence of his having to attend in his place in the House of Lords, where a most important question relating to Ireland was to be brought forward. The chairman then called upon

Mr. Boyd, M.P., who said that at the meeting which was held on Saturday last, he had made a number of statistical statements with a view of showing that in Australia there was a great demand for labour, and that the colony was capable of giving plenty of food and employment to thousands of those persons who, at the present moment, were devoid of either, in Ireland, in Scotland, and even in this country. Since Saturday he had obtained some additional important facts connected with the resources of the colony, which he was anxious, with the permission of the meeting, to lay before them, (hear, hear,) because they were, no doubt, well aware that the success of the great movement of emigration—and he trusted that it would be successful—depended upon the triumphant establishment of two important facts—namely, that New South Wales demanded an immense amount of labour to cultivate her soil, and that she could profitably employ tens of thousands of the starving population of the United Kingdom. Being a stockholder in New South Wales, he was well acquainted with the demand for labour there, and the rates of wages paid for it. Some time ago he had 70 men in his own employment, and the lowest wages which he had paid to his shepherds was £20 per annum each, and the wages often ranged as high as £35 per annum; and these cash wages were independent of a free house and garden land, and independent also of a weekly ration to each of 10lbs. of fresh meat, 10lbs. of flour, which were equal to 15lbs. of bread, or two quartern loaves per diem; 2lbs. of sugar, and 1lb. of tea. And when the wives and children were disposed to labour, they received one-half of those rations; but notwithstanding these liberal terms, sufficient labour could not be obtained. He need not state that those rations were sufficient to support any man and his family without touching his wages. (Hear). Yet, notwithstanding the liberal remuneration held out, the colonists found it impossible to get a supply of hands to tend their flocks, and to cultivate their land; and the consequence was they were obliged to import savages in thousands from the Eastern Archipelago and the New Hebrides for those purposes. Such being the demand for labour in New South Wales, and such being the amount of remuneration for it—and these were facts which could not be denied—it was important that they should ascertain why they were obliged to employ people who were in a state of semi-barbarism, whilst tens of thousands of their Christian brethren were starving at home. (Hear). Let him adduce facts to show the ability of the colony to feed a largely-increased population. There were 9,000,000 of sheep and 2,000,000 of cattle at present in the colony; and 3700 bullocks were weekly either consumed or destroyed by being boiled down for tallow. These bullocks averaged 650lbs. each, so that 2,406,000lbs. were thus weekly melted into tallow instead of being consumed as human food. Again, 2,600,000 sheep, which could of course be consumed as food, were either consumed or destroyed in the same way, making 5,000,000 per year, which would support 3,000,000 of people at the same rate of butcher meat now consumed per head in Manchester and Glasgow, without adding one sheep or bullock to those now existing. He begged leave to read a short statement from a newspaper, *The Port Phillip Patriot and Morning Advertiser* of July 15, which he thought bore strongly upon this part of the question. A member of the Sydney legislature (Mr. Dangar) recently made the following remarks in his place in the Council: —"Besides the wool they produced, he computed that during the present year 6000 tons of tallow would also be provided for exportation. To effect this, 98,000 head of cattle, or sheep equivalent to that number, would have to be boiled down; and it was to be calculated that at least 700lbs. of meat of each of these cattle would be useless and have to be destroyed. Thus in the interior of the colony—for on the sea coast cattle could not be fattened sufficiently for boiling down—not less than 64,000,000lbs. of meat would be wasted, sufficient to feed 1,100,000 of those poor people who were starving in England and Ireland. This was a fact worthy the attention of statesmen and ministers of the present day." (hear, hear). There need be no fear on the part of Irish gentlemen in sending out their paupers to Australia, for there were plenty of means of feeding them (hear). The Surveyor-General to the colony, Sir Thomas Mitchell, who had recently come from the colony, reported that he had explored thousands of acres which had never been traversed by a white man before, or yielded pasture to a single sheep, or been crossed by a plough, which were capable of producing food for almost any number of human beings who might be sent to the colony. The next and most important point for consideration was, how the necessary funds for encouraging emigration were to be raised? Sir Robert Ferguson, who he was happy again to see, had at the last meeting suggested a plan to effect this, which was well worthy the consideration and support of Irish proprietors and the government—namely, that a sum of money should be raised, which should be divided into three parts, thus—the Irish proprietors should raise one-third, the imperial government another third, and the colony the remaining third. Now, on the part of the colony, he believed he might say that was a proposition which would be gladly acceded to, for at present the colonial proprietors were obliged to pay the whole of the expenses of emigration. Already the colony had contributed £1,000,000 for the purposes of emigration, and £100,000 more were ready to be advanced. Those who sent emigrants to the colony would no doubt benefit by their removal (hear hear), and therefore the colonists considered that the proprietors, from whose land they were sent, should contribute their quota of the expenses (hear). The Irish proprietors would do well not to lose any time in carrying out the suggestion of Sir R. Ferguson, if they intended to carry it out, as advantages now presented themselves to all the parties concerned, which would never perhaps occur again. The £100,000 of which he had spoken had been collected in Sydney and Port Phillip. Earl Grey was merely the trustee of this sum, and was bound to lay it out in those districts in which the colony whose money was likely to derive the greatest number of eligible emigrants. The colony possessed a strong claim upon the government. They might say, it was true, "We gave you £1,000,000 last year, and we will give you no more, as this sum was sunk in marshes; you show nothing for it." To this he would reply, that a reproductive system was continually going on in the colony. The government contract for emigrant's passage was £12 10s. a head, and in 1840 the British manufactures imported into the colony amounted to about £10 per head per annum. At present the imports were £5 14s. per head. In 1846 the population was 195,600; the imports in that year were £1,111,238., which repaid the cost of an emigrant's transit in two years and a half. One honorable member stated at the last meeting that one great difficulty which they had to encounter was the expense. Why, the cost of transit was cheaper than the voyage to America. The expense of carrying an emigrant to New York was £5 5s. The provisions for fifty days cost £5 more. The expense of journeying to Cleveland or Canada by canal steam-boat was £4 4s., making in the aggregate £14 (hear, hear). The expense altogether was greater than the amount of the government contract to take emigrants to New South Wales, which included provisions—(A gentleman—I thought emigrants to America were allowed a pound of bread-stuffs.) He did not think they were. But to come back to the resources of the colony. Its power of supporting additional millions was hardly to be calculated, as the finest parts of New Holland were as yet unoccupied by white men. Then as to the price of animal food in the interior, 3½ lbs. of meat formed 1 lb. of tallow, and tallow sold in the colony for 3½d. per lb., the net profits to the stockholder in the interior being 2d. per lb. Flour varied from £7 to £11 per ton. Already the colony proposed to give £100,000 for emigration. If the £10,000,000 sunk last year in Ireland had been laid out in emigration to Australia, it would have produced a yearly demand for British manufactures, at the rate of £4,000,000 per annum. The wool produced by the colony in 1846 amounted to 90,000,000 lbs., the value of which was £1,280,000. He was here as the representative of the squatters, who, with their flocks, occupied a country 1600 miles long and 300 broad, and who exported to Great Britain annually to the amount of £1,000,000, independently of the exports of the rest of the colony. The colony had an elected legislature, but though the squatters furnished four-fifths of the whole exports of the colony, they had no share of the franchise. They formerly held the land on an insecurity of tenure, but now they held it by lease for fourteen years (hear), and this additional security being given the produce could not fail to materially increase. He was happy to have this public opportunity of thanking the noble earl at the head of the Colonial Office for the great good he had already done for the colony, and for the readiness with which he had listened to deputations of gentlemen interested in its affairs. (Hear.) The people of Ireland were now battling with gigantic famine, and here was an excellent opportunity of saving the lives, and of feeding and clothing thousands of them. (Hear.) In the colony the emigrants received comforts which the English peasant dare not to dream of. He concluded by trusting that those present would leave nothing undone to promote the great object which they had in view. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman then read an elaborate report, which he had drawn up, with respect to the colony and its merits, compared with others, which was listened to with great attention, and much applauded.

Mr. Bianconi said he had sent several of his tenants to America, at his own expense, who had relations there. He sent them to New York, by way of Quebec, and their transit cost £8, and he gave each £5 to help them into the interior. This showed that the cost was greater than the entire passage to New South Wales.

Mr. A. Boyd said, the emigrants sent thither obtained immediate employment, and their employers were bound to pay their transit into the interior.

Captain Trevelyan, adverting to a statement in the Chairman's report, that emigrants received, on the average, £15, and not £25, replied that those who received a small amount of wages were those who were incapable of undergoing much labour—such as the "lame, the halt, and the blind."

Mr. A. Boyd said, during the ten years he was in the colony, he found the wages as he had stated them to be.

A gentleman inquired if any provision had been made for carrying out females?

Mr. A. Boyd said, the Government would not carry out females unless accompanied by their parents or by a lady. Two children cost from £4 to £8.

Mr. Sidney said, no emigration would be successful unless they could enlist the goodwill of the great body of the working classes towards it. The increase of the price of land was £1 an acre, and the refusal of the Government to let less than 640 acres had proved extremely detrimental; and unless land could be set in patches of twenty and thirty acres, no great scheme of emigration to the colony could be carried out, because capital was required to purchase it, and capital to clear it, and the starving population possessed neither. The emigrants who went out kept up a constant correspondence with home, and unless they gave them the means of thinking favourably of the colony, few, even in their abject distress, would be induced to follow them. The Government must give the emigrants cause to settle, instead of leaving them to wander about like Arabs.

Captain Bateson, M.P., proposed the appointment of the following committee to carry out the objects of the meeting:—

The Hon. Francis Scott, M.P., chairman; the Lord Farnham, M.P., Lord John Chichester, M.P., the Hon. Captain Maxwell, M.P., Richard S. Bourke, Esq., M.P., Hon. James Hewitt, Sir Robert A. Ferguson, Bart., Colonel Matheson, M.P., Sir W. Verner, Bart., M.P., Captain Beatson, M.P., George Duncan, Esq., M.P., John Boyd, Esq., M.P., Captain Hamilton, R.N., Archibald Boyd, Esq., Mark Boyd, Esq., H. De Castro, Esq., A. Lockhart, Esq., M.P., W. Lockhart, Esq., M.P., William Forbes, Esq., M.P., L. Montefiore, Esq., D. Q. Henrique, Esq., R. Montgomery Martin, Esq., S. Sydney, Esq., J. S. Henriques, Esq., Lennox Boyd, Esq., Samuel Browning, Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P.; with power to add to their number.

Captain Trevelyan seconded the motion.

Mr. Young, M.P., proposed the printing of a condensed version of the Chairman's report and that it should be submitted at the earliest possible moment to the consideration of the government.

Mr. Boyd, M.P., moved that a deputation should wait on Earl Grey on Saturday. It would be advisable to see the noble lord on that day, as many of the Irish members would no doubt leave town on Monday.

Captain Hamilton, R.N., seconded the motion, which, with the preceding ones, having been carried, together with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated at five o'clock.

Mr. Henry White was appointed secretary.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE AGENTS of his Journal, in various parts of the Colony, are as follow:

Bathurst, Vale of Clwyd, Carcoar, Wellington, and O'Connell Plains—Messrs. Tress and Ashe.
Berrima—Mr. Robert Forster.
Campbelltown, Camden, Picton, and Appin—Mr. John Brown.
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig, Cabinetmaker.
Gundagai and Aldbury—Mr. Robert Davison.
Liverpool—Mr. William Pritchard, Deputy Postmaster.
Maitland, Paterson, Gresford, Hinton, Hexham, Dungog, Newcastle, Morpeth, and Wollombi—Mr. A. Dodds.
Moreton Bay—Mr. Thomas Dowse.
Musclebrook—Mr. Pierce Hegarty.
Murrurundi, Tamworth, and Armadale—Mr. Thomas Loxton.
Parramatta and Ryde—Mr. Hugh Taylor.
Penrith and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. John Coleman.
Port Macquarie—Mr. Horatio Toser.
Port Fairy and Portland Bay—Captain Hovenden.
Queanbeyan—Mr. Stephen Nutter.
Raymond Terrace—Mr. John Houlding, Postmaster.
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. Thomas Hope, Deputy Postmaster.
The District of Illawarra—Mr. Thomas Palmer, Deputy Postmaster.
Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Portland Head—Mr. Laban White.
Yass and Gunning—Mr B. C. Harrison.

The Agents are furnished with the usual yellow receipts, signed by the Proprietors, KEMP AND FAIRFAX; and no others will be acknowledged as discharges for the amounts

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SALES BY AUCTION

TO CLOTH MANUFACTURERS, DYERS, CHEMISTS, AND OTHERS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474 George-street,

ON FRIDAY, 7TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock,

AN INVOICE of DYES, just landed, from the Herald, in excellent order.

It comprises
Archill Paste
Madder
Lac Dye
Lac Spirits
Muriatic Acid
Sulphuric Acid
Nitric Acid
Plum Spirits
&c., &c., &c.

The above articles are from one of the best manufacturers—and comprise the requisite material for

Scarlet, Crimson and Purple } Dyes

Also,
One Knife and Screw, for cutting Dyewoods.
Terms at sale. 5809

TO DEALERS AND OTHERS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
At 11 o'clock.

2 BARRELS FINE POWDER
2 Barrels ball cartridges
1 Case buttons, assorted
1 Case patent sieves, shoemakers' hammers, boot-lasts, tomahawks, &c
1 Box drawing pencils, bottle-wax, &c.
Also,
1 Silver soup ladle
1 Pair massive antique pattern silver candlesticks with lamps
1 Circumferenter
Terms at sale. 5002

PAINT OILS AND TURPENTINE,
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
At 11 o'clock,

AN Invoice of paint oils and turpentine, just landed, consisting of—
Boiled oil in drums and cans
Raw oil, in iron drums and cans
Turpentine, in cans packed in baskets.
Terms at sale, 5993

CHEESE AND BACON.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,

TO MORROW, FRIDAY,
At 11 o'clock,

FROM 18 to 20 cwt. Colonial Cheese, in prime condition,
Also,
About 10 cwt. Bacon.
Terms at sale. 5991

EX HERALD AND ROBERT SYERS.
TO DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND DEALERS.

MR. J. RICKARDS will offer for sale by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH APRIL,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

2 Cases plats and small pattern prints
3 Ditto dark winter ditto
2 Ditto rich printed de laines
2 Ditto checked and jaconet muslins
1 Ditto linen buckabacks
1 Ditto black cashmerets
1 Ditto 4-4 patent black crape
2 Ditto black bordered and Tartan wool shawls
1 Ditto black Cashmere scarfs, Alice Maud and netted wool shawls
1 Ditto woollen and Norwich turnovers
1 Ditto ladies' silk neck ties and handkerchiefs
1 Ditto French artificial flowers
2 Ditto British ditto, (in bunches and cap sprigs)
2 Ditto Berlin goods, in children's hoods and capes, boas, opera ties, French frills, Persian collars and cuffs, bootlkins, and Jenny Lind boots
1 Ditto corded petticoats and toilet covers
1 Ditto antemocassins and stool covers
1 Ditto India-rubber braces and brace ends
1 Ditto black satin and fancy opera ties.
Terms at sale. 5996

TO TAILORS, DRAPERS, &c.

MR. J. RICKARDS will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH APRIL,
At twelve o'clock precisely.

2 Cases black broadcloths and cassimeres
1 Ditto drab carriage cloth
2 Ditto black and white check tweeds
2 Ditto fancy tweeds and doeskins
2 Ditto woollen substitutes
1 Ditto fancy gambroons
2 Ditto Genoa constitution and bang-up cords
2 Ditto soft finish moleskins
1 Ditto tailors' trimmings, in sewing silks, coat edgings and bindings, satin and silk buttons, drilled-eyed needles, &c.
Terms at sale. 5997

TO GROCERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, &c.

Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures, Utensils, Spring Cart, Horse, Harness, &c., of Mr. P. J. Creagh, Pitt-street, Grocer, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises,

ON FRIDAY NEXT, APRIL 7TH,
At eleven o'clock,

The entire Stock in Trade, Fixtures, &c., consisting of
Pickles, sauces, mustards
Tea, coffee, sugar
Tobacco, cigars
Rock, Liverpool, and basket salt
Saltpetre, starch, blue
Bottled fruits, jams, and jellies
Raisins, almonds, French plums
Spices, curry powder, salad oil
Salt fish, herrings, and fresh salmon
Together with the usual assortment, comprising the general Grocery Stock.
ALSO,
Beam and counter scales and weights
Measures and other utensils
Shop fixtures, gas metre and fittings
Spring cart, horse, harness, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 6019

TO CHEMISTS, &c.
TWENTY-THREE CASES ASSORTED PHIALS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 10,
At eleven o'clock,

Twenty-three cases of assorted Phials, consisting of—

Moulded, Flat square, Panel square, Globe neck, &c., } from 1 to 8 drachms, and from 1 to 8 ounces.

Terms at sale. 6020

CONTINUATION OF SALE OF HARDWARE.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 10,
At 11 o'clock,

The remaining portion unsold of invoice of Hardware, consisting of—
Britannia-metal teapots, assorted sizes and qualities
Tea trays and waiters
British plate toilet glasses
German silver spoons
Papier maché inlaid tables
Cutlery
And various other sundries.
Terms at sale. 6021

TO DEALERS AND OTHERS.
SALE OF SUNDRIES.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has been instructed by Mr. William Birkinshaw, (who is retiring from retail business), to sell by auction, on the premises, Lower George-street, on

THURSDAY NEXT, APRIL 13,
At 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

The remaining portion of his Stock-in-Trade, consisting of—
Assorted glassware
American and colonial furniture
Clocks
Chinese reclining chairs and other articles
Papier maché trays
Fenders and fire-irons
China ornaments
British plate
Tea
Summer quilts—together with a great variety of sundry articles, too numerous to particularise.
Terms at sale 6022

STOCK-IN-TRADE, FIXTURES,
ALSO,
CELEBRATED FAST-TROTTING HORSE, NEW SPRING CART AND HARNESS, &c.,

On the premises of Messrs. A. J. and H. Hockings, 510, George-street,

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, 510, George-street,

THIS DAY, APRIL 6TH,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

The above stock-in-trade, comprising—
Potatoes, biscuit, bags
Weighing machine
Flour, corn, meal
Measures, scales, weights, &c., &c.
Also,
The celebrated fast trotting horse
New spring cart and harness
Terms—Cash. 5915

WINES.
TO STOREKEEPERS, SHIPPERS, WINE MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN has been instructed to offer by auction, at the Stores of Mr. M. E. Murnin, Queen's-place, on

FRIDAY, 7TH APRIL,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

The following choice Wines, recently landed in prime order.

28 Hogsheads, 60 Quarter-casks } superior Sherry.

TERMS—Under £30, cash; above £30 and under £150, three months; above £150, four months. 5942

GROCERIES AND SUNDRIES.
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.
TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

ON FRIDAY NEXT, APRIL 7,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

2 Cases fresh salmon, 2lb. tins
2 Ditto mustard
1 Cask pork
30 Mats sugar
15 Casks basket salt
10 Cases sherry, 3 dozen each
12 Chests tea
6 Kegs tobacco.
Terms at sale. 6011

EXTENSIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.

Superior ironstone China Dinner and Dessert Set
Ditto China Tea and Breakfast ditto
Ditto ditto and Earthenware Toilet ditto
Ornaments, Cut Glass
Decanters, Wines, and Tumblers.

Being the entire STOCK of the SHOW ROOMS of

R. M. ROBEY, ESQ.,
George-street.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES, HOTEL KEEPERS, EARTHENWARE DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from R. M. Robey, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Show Rooms, George-street,

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 13TH, 1848,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

The entire Stock of his Show Rooms, comprising a very superior assortment of—
Painted, coloured, and burnished gold ironstone dinner services
Earthenware ditto ditto ditto
Chamber services, ironstone, coloured
Ditto ditto, earthenware, fancy patterns
China tea services
Ditto tea and breakfast sets, a great variety
Ditto and earthenware dessert services
China vases and ornaments
Elegant cut glass decanters
Ditto ditto tumblers and wines
Ditto ditto salts, custards, jellies
Cruets, champagnes, and clarets
And a great variety of other goods.
Terms at sale.

☞ The whole of the above on view previous to the day of sale. 6017

NOTICE OF SALE.
TO IMPORTERS OF HORSE STOCK.

MR. GEORGE SEYMOUR has the honour to announce to his friends and the public that he will sell by public auction, on

SATURDAY, THE 8TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
At Mr. Edward Coffey's, Daniel O'Connell Inn, Windsor,
Without the least reserve, and for cash only,
A superior stud of Horses and Mares, nearly thoroughbred.
Also,
A superior entire Horse. 5928

THURSDAY, APRIL 6.
TOBACCO.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, at his Mart,
THIS DAY, 6TH APRIL,
At 11 o'clock,
9 Kegs Tobacco in bond.
Terms at sale. 5920

THURSDAY, 6TH APRIL.
TO WINE MERCHANTS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, &c.
SUPERIOR SHERRY, FINE FLAVOURED RUM, AND ALE AND PORTER, IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
THIS DAY, APRIL 6,
At 11 o'clock,
A batch of very superior sherry, just landed, consisting of—
10 Pipes
9 Hogsheads
8 Quarter-casks.
AND
10 Hogsheads fine flavoured rum
4 Ditto Barclay and Perkins' ale
1 Ditto ditto porter
About 400 Dozen English bottled ale and porter, in 3 and 4 dozen casks.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 5642

THURSDAY, 6TH APRIL.
13 BALES WOOL.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
THIS DAY THURSDAY,
At 11 o'clock,

13 BALES WOOL.
Terms at sale. 5868

ELEVEN CASES OF FANCY ORLEANS AND COBURGS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, APRIL 6,
At eleven o'clock,

ELEVEN cases superior Orleans and Coburg Cloths.
The newest Goods in the market.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale. 5891

TO TAILORS AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL SELL by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, 6TH APRIL,
At eleven o'clock,
The undermentioned splendid assortment of Cloths, &c.
Superfine wool-dyed black broad cloths
Ditto ditto blue ditto
Ditto ditto invisible
Ditto drab kerseys
Rich black satin vestings
Ditto coloured ditto
Ditto black silk serges
Superior white and drab cords
Ditto ditto ditto moleskins
A general assortment of buttons and trimmings
Terms at sale. 5890

HANDSOME PAPER HANGINGS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON,
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, 6TH APRIL,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

NINE BALES OF ELEGANT PAPER HANGINGS, of the latest designs.
Terms at sale, 5893

THIS DAY.
BLACK AND DRAB CASSIMERES.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, APRIL 6,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
One case wool dyed black cassimeres
One ditto drab ditto
One ditto fancy checked ditto
One ditto fine alpacas
Terms at sale. 5999

PLAIN ORLEANS AND COBURGS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, APRIL 6,
At eleven o'clock,
Five cases fine Orleans and Coburg cloths,
WITHOUT RESERVE.
Terms at sale. 5998

SLOPS,
THIS DAY.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, THE 6TH APRIL,
At 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
3 Bales superior pilot coats
1 Ditto fine beaver ditto
2 Cases Tweed shooting coats
1 Ditto ditto Taglionis
2 Ditto regatta shirts
1 Case white ditto
1 Ditto Guernsey frocks
1 Ditto carpet bags
1 Ditto ladies' velvet pile bags
1 Ditto, containing
Blue cloth jackets, trousers, waistcoats, sleeved plush ditto, and checked holland shooting coats.
Terms at sale. 5997

TO HATTERS.
DAMAGED HOODS.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, BY WILLIAM PARKER, SMITH, MASTER, FROM LONDON.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL SELL by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, THE 6TH APRIL,
At half-past Ten o'clock,
G A in diamond, § 59 §—One case, containing—
30 Super drab hoods, to finish first quality, damaged
6 Ditto ditto, ditto, much ditto
36 Ditto black ditto, ditto, damaged
24 Ditto drab ditto, second ditto, ditto
24 Ditto black ditto, ditto, ditto
24 Ditto ditto, ditto, ditto
42 Ditto ditto, third ditto, ditto
6 Ditto ditto, ditto, much damaged
108 Drab shell hoods, damaged
36 Ditto ditto, much damaged
16 Dozen trimmings, damaged
12 Ditto ditto, ditto
7 Bundles scale boards for boxes, much damaged.
(All more or less damaged by sea water.)
Terms—Cash. 5951

SUPERFINE CLOTHING.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 6TH APRIL,
At 12 o'clock precisely.

THE undermentioned superior assortment of superfine clothing, viz.:
Frock and dress coats
Superfine cassimere trousers
Ditto ditto vests
Handsome satin vests
Shooting and Chesterfield coats
Superior drab great coats
The above goods are from one of the first tailors in London, and
Will be sold without Reserve.
Terms at sale. 5949

CATTLE AND STATION.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Rooms, in York-street, some day this month,
1000 HEAD OF CATTLE,
Together with the splendid station on which they are now running, in the district of New England, situate at
THE HEAD OF THE NAMOI. 6013

MILCH COWS.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Stables, in York-street,
ON SATURDAY,
At 11 o'clock,
SIX MILCH COWS, selected as being suitable for families in town. 6012

STATIONERY SALE.
BY ORDER OF MESSRS. SMITH, CROFT, AND CO.
MR. MORT
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, APRIL 6TH,
At 11 o'clock precisely.

THE following very valuable invoices of assorted Stationery, just landed from the CHASELEY:—

DM &C } 6 Cases, containing—

Blue wove post, assorted
Cream ditto, ditto
Ditto laid, ditto
Yellow wove, ditto
Albert, ditto
Laid foolscap
Yellow wove ditto
Ledgers, cash books, journals, Account books, Memorandum books, &c. } In great variety of size and binding
Metallic memorandum books
Pocket books, pads
Illuminated albums
Papeteries
Quills, steel pens
Sealingwax, envelopes
Coloured prints
Ditto maps
French slates
Drawing pencils, drawing books
J in square 2 outside—2 Cases Maps.
6 large World, mounted on rollers
9 small ditto, ditto
16 School Maps—Europe, Asia, Africa, and America
16 General Atlases
2 Ancient ditto
4 Classical ditto
200 assorted Maps
All of these Maps are beautifully executed.
FOOLSCAP PAPER.
Double triangle.
4 Cases, each 80 reams yellow wove foolscap
4 Ditto. 80 ditto blue ditto
Mr. Mort particularly directs the attention of stationers and others to this sale, the invoices being particularly well assorted, and all of the goods JUST LANDED.
Terms at sale. 6005

CIGARS.

EX CITY OF POONAH, FROM MANILA.
On account of whom it may concern,
MORE OR LESS DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at POLLARD'S BONDED STORES, Queen's-place,
TO-MORROW, THE 7TH APRIL,
At half-past ten o'clock,
SW.
5 CASES, containing 90,000 No. 3 and 4 Manila Cigars, more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash. 6006

SATURDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SHEEPSKINS.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, in the Wool Store at the rear of his rooms,
ON SATURDAY, 8TH APRIL,
At 12 o'clock,

137 BALES FLEECE WOOL
4½ Tons beef tallow, "Hamilton" brand
473 Sheepskins
33 Salted Hides.
Terms Cash. 6003

STANHOPE GIG.
MR MORT
Will sell by public auction, in the Yard at at the rear of his Rooms, George-street,
ON SATURDAY, 8TH APRIL,
At half-past 12,

AN English-built Stanhope Gig, with Collinge's patent axles, nearly new,
Terms—Cash. 6004

THE BEAUTIFUL YACHT
JENNY LIND.
MR. MORT
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON SATURDAY, 8TH APRIL,
At twelve o'clock.

THE FINE FAST-SAILING COPPERED YACHT
JENNY LIND.
She is now in complete repair, upwards of £60 having been just expended upon her—she is newly coppered and rigged, and her sails, masts, spars, &c., are also new.
Terms at sale. 6007

MOST IMPORTANT TO DAIRY FARMERS AND GRAZIERS,
SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY HEAD OF CHOICE CATTLE, RUNNING NEAR QUEANBEYAN,
AND THE
IMPORTED BULL "HAPHAZARD."
MR. MORT
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
WEDNESDAY, 12TH APRIL,
At 12 o'clock,

650 HEAD of CHOICE CATTLE, now depasturing on halves, near Queanbeyan. The following is about the muster:—
230 Cows, THE MAJORITY OF WHICH ARE BROKEN IN TO HAIL
120 Heifers and yearlings
85 Bullocks
150 Steers, up to three years old and yearlings.
Together with,
100 Calves, being the half of the increase.
TWO BULLS,
and the
CELEBRATED IMPORTED BULL
"HAPHAZARD."
Of which the following is the pedigree:—
"Haphazard," a roan Bull, calved in December, 1838, dam Cherry-ripe by Goldfinder (90), got by Charles, dam by Driver, g. dam by a son of Dush, g. g. dam by Richard (376), g. g. g. dam by Rufus (570), g. g. g. g. dam by Pope (514).
Also,
FIFTEEN WORKING BULLOCKS.
This is in every respect a well-bred and most desirable herd of Cattle, having been frequently crossed with pure Durham blood for several generations. The four year old Bullocks frequently weigh 1000 lbs., and seldom under 750 lbs. The Cows are good milkers, and excellent breeding Cattle.
Further particulars and terms may be learned on application to the auctioneer.
Calves under six months will be given in.
6008

VERY FINE WOOLLED SHEEP.
2000 EWES, 5 AND 6 YEARS OFF
500 MALE (WEANED) LAMBS
500 FEMALE (DITTO) DITTO.
THE BREED OF AN EMINENT FLOCKMASTER.
And Without Reserve.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction,
ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1848,
At the Mart, King-street,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
2000 Fine woolled Ewes
500 Weaned female Lambs, 6 months old
500 Ditto male ditto, 6 months old.
Terms—Cash. 5837

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE
UNTIL MONDAY NEXT, 10TH APRIL, 1848,
OF THE SHOP AND STORES IN THE TOWNSHIP OF DUNGOG,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.
TO BE SOLD A BARGAIN.

ON MONDAY, 10TH APRIL, 1848,
IN THE TOWNSHIP OF DUNGOG,
SHOP AND STORES FITTED UP WITH CEDAR COUNTERS, DRAWERS, AND SHELVING, &c.,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction,
ON MONDAY THE 10TH APRIL,
At the Mart, King-street,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
All those the House and Premises, now in the possession of Mr. Stephen Dark, situate in the township of Dungog, being a corner allotment opposite the Court House, and a first-rate stand for a general business. Present rent £16 per annum.
Terms—Cash, to the highest bidder.
For further particulars as to the internal economy, the number and convenience of the rooms and store, apply at the Mart, King-street. 4540

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.
IN DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, PANTRY, AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD,

BEGS leave to announce, that he has been favoured with instructions to submit for unreserved sale, by public competition, upon the premises, Cumberland-street North, adjoining the residence of A. W. Young, Esq., High Sheriff,
ON MONDAY, 10TH APRIL,
At E